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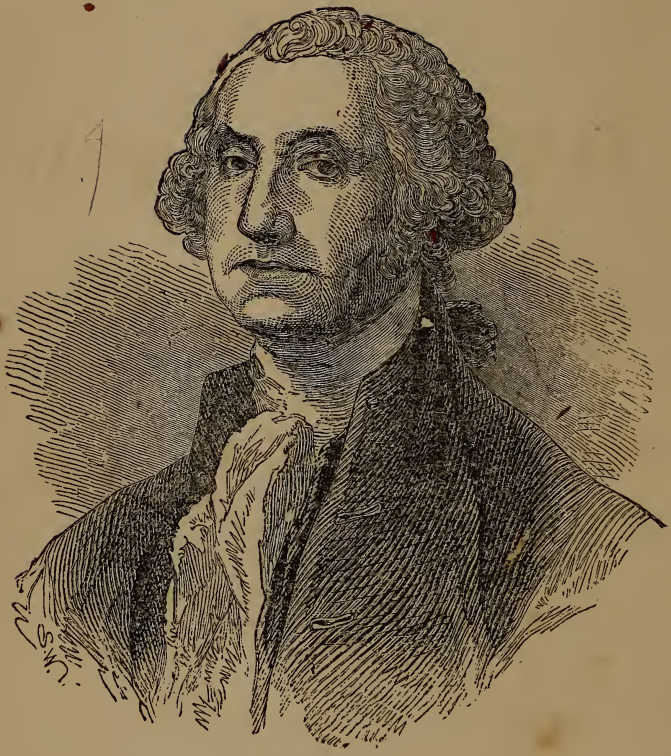


John G. Wells

WELLS'

Illustrated

NATIONAL HAND-BOOK,

EMBRACING A

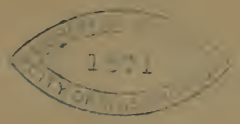
COMPLETE COMPENDIUM

OF THE

Political History of the United States,

FROM THE

ORIGINAL FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.



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MADISON,	HARRISON,	PIERCE,
MONROE,	TYLER,	BUCHANAN,
	LINCOLN.	

SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SEVERAL STATES.

ALABAMA,	LOUISIANA,	NORTH CAROLINA,
ARKANSAS,	MAINE,	OHIO,
CALIFORNIA,	MARYLAND,	OREGON,
CONNECTICUT,	MASSACHUSETTS,	PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,	MICHIGAN,	RHODE ISLAND,
FLORIDA,	MINNESOTA,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TENNESSEE,
ILLINOIS,	MISSOURI,	TEXAS,
INDIANA,	NEBRASKA.	UTAH,
IOWA,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	VERMONT,
KANSAS,	NEW JERSEY,	VIRGINIA,
KENTUCKY	NEW YORK,	WISCONSIN,

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

[The following articles were drawn up by a committee of gentlemen, who were appointed by Congress for this purpose, June 12, 1776, and finally adopted, Nov. 15. 1777 : the committee were Messrs. Bartlett, Samuel Adams, Hopkins, Sherman, R. R. Livingston, Dickinson, M'Kean, Stone, Nelson, Howes, E. Rutledge, and Gwinnet.]

In Congress, July 8, 1778.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION

Between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, nad Georgia.

Art. 1. The style of this confederacy shall be, "*The United States of America.*"

Art. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Art. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendsdip with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Art. 4. § 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers—vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted—shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided, that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, duties, or restriction, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

§ 2. If any person, guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

§ 3. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each of these states, to

the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

Art. 5. § 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

§ 2. No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument, of any kind.

§ 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

§ 4. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

§ 5. Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Art. 6. § 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

§ 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

§ 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

§ 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the

United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

§ 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United State in Congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Art. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

Art. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

Art. 9. § 1. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article, of sending and receiving ambassadors; entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what

manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

§ 2. The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of Congress, be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress, for the security of the parties concerned: provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward." Provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

§ 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

§ 4. The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

§ 5. The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated, "*A Committee of the States*," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half-year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, clothe, arm, and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled; but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should

not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip, as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

§ 6. The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

§ 7. The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

Art. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States, in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine states, in the Congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Art. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union: But no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Art. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling

of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Art. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, in all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, in all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in Congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
JOHN WENTWORTH, jun.

Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
ELBRIDGE GERRY,
FRANCIS DANA,
JAMES LOVEL,
SAMUEL HOLTEN.

Rhode Island, &c.

WILLIAM ELLERY,
HENRY MARCHANT,
JOHN COLLINS.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
TITUS HOSMER,
ANDREW ADAMS.

New York.

JAMES DUANE,
FRA. LEWIS,
WILLIAM DUER,
GOUV. MORRIS.

New Jersey.

JNO. WITHERSPOON,
NATH. SCUDDER.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JONA BAYARD SMITH,
WILLIAM CLINGAN,
JOSEPH REED.

Delaware.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
JOHN DICKINSON,
NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.

Maryland.

JOHN HANSON,
DANIEL CARROLL

Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
JOHN BANISTER,
THOMAS ADAMS,
JNO. HARVIE,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

North Carolina

JOHN PENN,
CONS. HARNETT,
JNO. WILLIAMS.

South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS,
WM. HENRY DRAYTON,
JNO. MATTHEWS,
RICHARD HUTSON,
THOS. HEYWARD, jun.

Georgia.

JNO. WALTON,
EDWARD TELFAIR,
EDWARD LANGWORTHY.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report. (The committee consisted of Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston.)

The Declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows:

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do.

And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Rhode Island.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Delaware.

CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEORGE READ,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, JUN.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON,

North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN,

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, JUN
THOMAS LYNCH, JUN.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784.

On the 1st of March, 1784, less than one hundred days after the evacuation of our soil by the British army, Thomas Jefferson, from a Committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Chase, of Md., and Mr. Howell, of R. I., (a majority being from Southern States,) reported to the Continental Congress the following Ordinance for the government of *all* the National Territory outside the limits of the States. As many have understood this only to apply to the North-Western Territory, we insert it in full:

"*Resolved*, That the *territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual States* to the United States, whensoever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into additional States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend from south to north, two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the equator; [the then Southern boundary of the U. S.] but any territory northwardly of the forty-seventh degree shall make part of the State next below. And eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi, by that river on one side, and the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of the Ohio on the other: and those adjoining on the east, by the same meridian on the western side, and on the eastern by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one State.

"That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of these States, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary Legislature, and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their Legislature.

"That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any State until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves: *provided, That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:*

"1. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America.

"2. That in their persons, property, and territory, they shall be sub-

ject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be so subject.

"3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States.

"4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title.

"5. *That after the year* 1800 *of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States*, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

"That whenever any of the said States shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such State shall be admitted by its Delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original States; after which the assent of two-thirds of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be requisite in all those cases wherein, by the Confederation, the assent of nine States is now required, provided the consent of nine States to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation. Until such admission by their Delegates into Congress, any of the said States, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

"That the territory northward of the forty-fifth degree, that is to say, of the completion of forty-five degrees from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called *Sylvania;* that of the territory under the forty-fifth and forty-fourth degree, that which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall be called *Michigania;* and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, shall be called *Chersonesus*, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the forty-fifth degree. Of the territory under the forty-third and forty-second degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi or Rock River runs, shall be called *Assenesipia;* and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamies of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the Lake, and the Sandusky river, shall be called *Metropotamia.* Of the territory which lies under the forty-first and fortieth degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called *Illinoia;* that next adjoining to the eastward, *Saratoga;* and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called *Washington.* Of the territory which lies under the thirty-ninth and thirty-eight degree, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi as lies under the thirty-seventh degree; that to the westward, within and ad-

jacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawanee, Tanisee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri, shall be called *Polypotania;* and that to the eastward, further up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called *Pelisipia.*

"*That all the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact,* shall be duly executed by the President of the United States, in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and *shall stand as fundamental conditions* between the thirteen original States and those newly described, *unalterable* but by the joint consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made."

On a test vote on adopting the anti-slavery provision above, sixteen voted aye, and seven no; but the requisite majority of *States* failing to vote in the affirmative, it was lost. And three years later, the Ordinance of 1787, for the Northwestern Territory alone, was adopted.

Forty-two years afterwards, Mr. Jefferson, only six weeks before he died, wrote as follows, in reply to a letter asking his views in regard to the ultimate eradication of slavery from the country.

MONTICELLO, May 26th, 1826.

DEAR SIR: The subject of your letter of April 20th, is one on which I do not permit myself to express an opinion, but when time, place, and occasion, may give it some favorable effect. A good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends than by the arguments of its enemies. *Persuasion, perseverance,* and patience are the best advocates on questions depending on the will of others. *The revolution in public opinion which this case requires is not to be expected in a day, or perhaps in an age; but time which outlives all things, will outlive this evil also. My sentiments have been* FORTY YEARS *before the public,* and had I repeated them forty times, they would only become the more stale and threadbare. *Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but, living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayers.* This is written for yourself, and not for the public, in compliance of your request of two lines of sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. JAS. HEATON, Middletown, Butler county, Ohio.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its

members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determind by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-

thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have Power—

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the

Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; A Quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice-President.*]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

* This clause has been superseded and annulled by the 12th Amendment.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of Impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and

Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of Impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but, no Attainder of Treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress;—*Provided*, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient

for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Presidt and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL: LIVINGSTON. DAVID BREARLEY,
WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS, GEO: CLYMER,
THO: FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON, GOUV: MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO: READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R.
JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO: BROOM.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY, DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.
DANL. CARROLL.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.
CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*

ARTICLES,

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

(ARTICLE I.)

CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

(ARTICLE II.)

A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

(ARTICLE III.)

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(ARTICLE IV.)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(ARTICLE V.)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

(ARTICLE VI.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against

him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

(ARTICLE VII.)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

(ARTICLE VIII.)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(ARTICLE IX.)

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

(ARTICLE X.)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(ARTICLE XI.)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(ARTICLE XII.)

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States,

and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

THE Constitution was adopted on the 17th September, 1787, by the Convention appointed in pursuance of the Resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, of the 21st February, 1787, and ratified by the Conventions of the several States, as follows:

By Convention of	Delaware	7th December.	1787.
"	"	Pennsylvania	12th December.	1787.
"	"	New Jersey	18th December.	1787.
"	"	Georgia	2d January.	1788.
"	"	Connecticut	9th January,	1788.
"	"	Massachusetts	6th February,	1788.
"	"	Maryland	28th April,	1788.
"	"	South Carolina	23d May,	1788
"	"	New Hampshire	21st June,	1788
"	"	Virginia	26th June,	1788.
"	"	New York	26th July,	1788
"	"	North Carolina	21st November.	1789.
"	"	Rhode Island	29th May,	1790

The first ten of the Amendments were proposed on the 25th September, 1789, and ratified by the constitutional number of States on the 15th December, 1791; the eleventh, on the 8th January, 1798; and the twelfth, on the 25th September, 1804.

FORMATION OF THE ORIGINAL UNION.

On Monday, the 5th September, 1774, there were assembled at Carpenter's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a number of men who had been chosen and appointed by the several colonies in North America to hold a Congress for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against the mother-country. This Congress resolved on the next day that each colony should have one vote only. On Tuesday, the 2d July, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States," etc., etc.; and on Thursday, the 4th July, the whole Declaration of Independence having been agreed upon, it was publicly read to the people. Shortly after, on the 9th September, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, and that the 'United States of America" should thenceforward be the style and title of the Union. On Saturday, the 15th November, 1777, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America" were agreed to by the state delegates, subject to the ratification of the state legislatures severally. Eight of the states ratified these articles on the 9th July, 1778; one on the 21st July; one on the 24th July; one on the 26th November of the same year; one on the 22d February, 1779; and the last one on the 1st March, 1781. Here was a bond of union between thirteen independent states, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general welfare, and executed certain powers, so far as they were permitted by the articles aforesaid. The following are the names of the Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1788:

Peyton Randolph, Virginia	5th Sept., 1774
Henry Middleton, South Carolina	22d Oct., 1774
Peyton Randolph, Virginia	10th May, 1775
John Hancock, Massachusetts	24th " 1776
Henry Laurens, South Carolina	1st Nov., 1777
John Jay, New York	10th Dec., 1778
Samuel Huntingdon, Connecticut	28th Sept., 1779
Thomas McKean, Delaware	10th July, 1781
John Hanson, Maryland	5th Nov., 1781
Elias Boudinot, New Jersey	4th " 1782
Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania	3d " 1783
Richard Henry Lee, Virginia	30th " 1784
Nathaniel Gorham, Massachusetts	6th Jan., 1786
Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania	2d Feb., 1787
Cyrus Griffin, Virginia	22d Jan, 1788

The seat of government was established as follows: at Philadelphia, Pa., commencing September 5, 1774, and May 10, 1775; at Baltimore, Md., December 20, 1776; at Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., September 27, 1777; at York, Pa., September 30, 1777; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1778; at Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783; at Annapolis, Md., November 26, 1783; at Trenton, N. J., November 1, 1784; and at New York City, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1785.

On the 4th March, 1789, the present Constitution, which had been adopted by a convention and ratified by the requisite number of states, went into operation.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESSES.

THERE were not many occasions during his public career that Washington was called upon to exercise his abilities as a writer or an orator; but when such occasions did occur, he always acquitted himself with a degree of perspicuity and modesty which may be said to have been characteristic of himself alone. The addresses which follow mark, as it were, four distinct epochs in the history of this unexampled man:—the first, when he accepted the command of the armies by which our national independence was achieved; the second, when he surrendered his commission, after having driven the foes of freedom from his beloved country; the third, when he assumed the responsible duties of President, in which office his high qualities for civil government were as conspicuous as had been his military talents in the field; and fourth, when he resigned this great trust, and took leave of the people in his imperishable "Farewell Address," an inestimable legacy, which cannot be too frequently conned by every American who values his birthright.

WASHINGTON'S ELECTION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On the 15th of June, 1775, Washington was unanimously elected by Congress to "command all the Continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty," and when he appeared in his place the next day, the President of that body acquainted him with his election, in a well-timed address, "and requested he would accept of that employment;" to which Washington replied as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me, in this appointment, yet I feel great distress, from consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust: However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered, by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

"As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that, as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

WASHINGTON'S RESIGNATION OF HIS COMMISSION.

The War of the Revolution having terminated auspiciously, Washington took leave of his officers and army at New York, and repaired to Annapolis, Md., where Congress was then in session. On the 20th of December, 1783, he transmitted a letter to that body, apprising them of his arrival, with the intention of resigning his commission, and desiring to know whether it would be most agreeable to receive it in writing or at an audience. It was immediately resolved that a public entertainment be given him on the 22d, and that he be admitted to an audience on the 23d, at twelve o'clock. Accordingly he attended at that time, and, being seated, the President informed him that Congress were prepared to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose, and spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence: a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven.

"The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

"While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress.

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In accordance with previous arrangements, General Washington met Congress in New York on the 30th of April, 1789, for the purpose of being inaugurated as the first President of the United States. The oath of office having been administered by the Chancellor of the state of New York, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives the President delivered the following Inaugural Address:

"*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:*

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may

enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

"By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President 'to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism, which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that, as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire: since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards

the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

"Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for, I assure myself, that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

"To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding, with unparalleled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness, so his Divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend."

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELI ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence, in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness . but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me. have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you ; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety ; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes—perhaps still more in the eyes of others—has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that

if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead; amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice

of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest: here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth

and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in UNION, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western: whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those

who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain, and that with Spain—which secure to them every thing they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems, is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of Government: but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of

faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government, destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the

absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosities of one part against another; foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are

destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in the courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular Government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace

and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium; sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable

to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest, for observing that conduct, will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, 17*th September*, 1796.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820.

When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, a proposition was started in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the new state. This had the effect of arraying the South against the North—the slave-holding against the non-slave-holding states—and the whole subject of slavery became the exciting topic of debate throughout the country. The question was finally settled by a *Compromise*, which tolerated slavery in Missouri, but otherwise prohibited it in all the territory of the United States north and west of the northern limits of Arkansas.

As the principle then settled has often since been the prolific source of much sectional controversy and angry debate, and as it is desirable that every one should be familiar with the *real* provisions of the act by which Missouri was admitted, we have concluded to insert here so much of the law as is necessary to a full understanding of the subject. All the sections except the following relate entirely to the formation of the Missouri territory, in the usual form of territorial bills :

"Sec. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, for ever prohibited. *Provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.
		Free.	Slave.	Total	
1790...	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	757,363	3,929,827
1800...	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	1,001,436	5,305,925
1810...	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	1,377,810	7,239,814
1820...	7,861,937	238,156	1,538,038	1,776,194	9,638,131
1830...	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	2,328,642	12,866,020
1840...	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	2,873,758	17,069,453
1850...	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	3,638,808	23,191,876

It will be seen by the above table that the population increases naturally and by immigration at the yearly rate of three per cent, which would give, in 1855, about 27,000,000, and in 1860, 31,000,000.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved Feburary 12, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners, in virtue of any Act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

Sec. 2. That the Superior Court of each organized territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint Commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all Commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

Sec. 3. That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the territories severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the state or territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under

the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal: and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the state, territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable said Commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this Act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such Commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose: and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the state within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That when a person held to service or labor in any state or territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another state or territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or Court of the state or territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the Courts, Judges, or Commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken, and certified by such Court, Judge or Commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some Court,

Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the state or territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy, or other authority as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper Court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the state or territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to said claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the state or territory in which such service or labor was due to the state or territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the state or territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first [fourth] section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States, for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States, and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil

damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such Commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioner for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or Commissioner in the premises. Such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such Commissioner or not.

SEC. 9. That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or her possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the state in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the state whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons

as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. That when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the district of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor may be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other state, territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any Judge, Commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of the escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said Court, Commissioner, Judge, or other person authorized by this Act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the state or territory from which he escaped: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854.

An Act to Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this Act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the territory of Utah on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this Act had never passed.

SEC. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of

the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the Council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint, and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this Act. The per-

sons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said House: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. That every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constituton of the United States and the provisions of this Act: *And provided further* That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 6. That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this Act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of the said territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by whibch it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the

votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly: and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said Judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the district which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That Justices of the Peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said District Courts to the Supreme Court,

under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the Justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decision of said Supreme Court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said Supreme Court created by this Act, or of any Judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this Act, or of any Judge thereof, upon any writ of *habeas corpus*, involving the question of personal freedom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "Act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid Act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District Courts of the said territory, and the respective Judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases in which the same are granted by the Judges of the United States in the district of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of Utah territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid Act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor

shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. That the Governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the District Judge or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings: and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each House for each day he shall

so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each House; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the Legislative Assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the Legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the Acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 13. That the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 14. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the Act preparatory to the admission of

Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the Act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

SEC. 15. That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said Governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said territory, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 17. That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 18. That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursements, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 19. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to

wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of ths state of Missouri thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

[With the single exception of the location of the seat of government for KANSAS at Fort Leavenworth, provided for in section 31, the ensuing sixteen sections, relative to the organization and government of the territory, are precisely similar to the sections already recited, providing for the government of Nebraska territory. The final section of the act, which has a general reference to both territories. is as follows:]

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued, with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may at his discretion change the locatio' of the office of superintendent

HOMESTEAD LAW.

By act of Congress of May 20, 1862, any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, or has performed service in the army or navy, and is a citizen of the United States, or shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, and has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter a quarter section (160 acres) of unappropriated public land, upon which he or she may have already filed a pre-emption claim, or which is subject to pre-emption, at $1 25 per acre; or 80 acres of unappropriated lands at $2 50 per acre. In order to make his or her title good to such lands, however, such person must make affidavit that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affidavit, and paying the sum of ten dollars to the register or receiver, such person shall be allowed to enter the land specified; but no certificate or patent is issued for the land until five years from the date of such entry, and the land must, during that time, be improved and not alienated (it cannot be taken for debt). At any time within two years after the expiration of said five years, the person making the entry, or, in case of his or her death, his widow or heirs, may, on proof by two witnesses that he or she has cultivated or improved said land, has not alienated any part of it, and has borne true allegiance to the United States, be entitled to a patent if at that time a citizen of the United States. In case of the abandonment of the lands by the person making the entry for a period of more than six months at one time, they revert to the United States.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION BILL.

A Bill to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said persons so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present Rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States, that is to say:—First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court

of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any offie or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State or Municipal in its name or character:—*Provided*, That the person, thirdly, fourthly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States; sixthly, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such Rebellion, and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any part of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court. or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in admirality or revenue cases;

and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in Rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the Court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms and decrees of sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said Court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces, and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the persons claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African decent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this Rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical coun-

try beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

The Amendments to the Confiscation Bill.

The following is the bill which passed both Houses and which removes the President's objection to the Confiscation Act.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or Judge of any State Court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under the said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

P. S.—The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of the said countries, for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent.

For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of such lands, and the removal of such persons, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising from the sales of the property formerly owned by Rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

BY THE

CENSUS OF 1860 AND 1850.

FREE STATES.	1860.	1850.	FREE STATES.	1860.	1850.
Maine	628,279	586,159	Indiana	1,350,941	988.416
New Hampshire	326,073	317,976	Illinois	1,711,753	851,470
Vermont	315,098	314,120	Wisconsin	775,873	305,391
Massachusetts	1,231,066	994,514	Iowa	674,948	192,214
Connecticut	760,147	370,792	Minnesota	172,022	6,077
Rhode Island	174,620	147,745	Kansas	107,110	.....
New York	3,880,727	3.097,394	California	380,016	92,597
New Jersey	672,034	489,555	Oregon	52,464	13,294
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	2,311,786	Territories	220,143	72,924
Ohio	2,339,598	1,980,329	Dist. of Columbia.	75,076	51,687
Michigan	749,113	397,654			
			TOTAL	19,203,494	13,651,175

SLAVE STATES.	1860. WHITE.	1860. SLAVE.	1860. Total.	1850. Tot. white and slave.
Alabama	529,164	435,132	964,296	771,623
Arkansas	324,323	111,104	435,427	209,897
Delaware	110,418	1,798	112,216	91,532
Florida	78,686	61,753	140,439	87,401
Georgia	595,097	462,232	1,057,329	906,185
Kentucky	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	982.405
Louisiana	376,280	333,010	709,290	517.762
Maryland	599,846	87,188	687,034	583,034
Mississippi	354,700	436,696	791,396	606,326
Missouri	1,167,352	114,965	1,182,317	682,044
North Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667	869,039
South Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812	668,507
Tennessee	834,056	275,785	1,109,841	1,002,717
Texas	421,750	180,682	602,432	212,592
Virginia	1,105,192	490,887	1,596,079	1,421,661
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	51,687
	8,289,953	3,950,343	12,240,296	9,663,997

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the Public Debt, July 1st, 1863, derived from an official source:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Four per cent Temporary Loan—Coin	$5,036,037 30	
Four per cent Temporary Loan.....	23,023,258 19	
		$28,059,295 49
Five per cent Temporary Loan.....	$70,808,188 91	
Five per cent Temporary Loan—Coin	6,450 00	
Five per cent Bonds due 1865.....	3,461,000 00	
Five per cent Bonds due 1871.....	7,022,000 00	
Five per cent Bonds due 1874.....	20,000,000 00	
		$101,297,638 91
Six per cent Bonds due 1868.....	$18,323,591 80	
Six per cent Bonds due 1881.....	69,547,800 00	
Six per cent Bonds due 1882.....	185,684,141 26	
Six per cent Treasury Notes	717,100 00	
Six per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.....	157,093,241 65	
		$431,275,874 71
Seven-thirty per cent Bonds due Aug. 19th, 1864	$52,931,000 00	
Seven-thirty per cent Bonds due Oct. 1st, 1864	86,989,500 00	
		$139,920,500 00

DEBT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

Treasury Notes past due	$39,100 00	
U. S. Notes.....$387,646,589 00		
Less amount in Treasury..... 11,157,088 12		
	$376,489,500 88	
Fractional Currency	20,192,456 00	
		$396,721,056 88
Total Debt July 1st, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department.....		$1,097,274,365 99

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate Debt at Four per cent Interest	$28,059,295 49
Aggregate Debt at Five per cent Interest.....	101,297,638 91
Aggregate Debt at Six per cent Interest	431,275,874 71
Aggregate Debt at Seven-thirty per cent Interest...	139,920,500 00
Aggregate Debt without Interest.....	376,721,056 88
Total Debt July 1st, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department.....	$1,097,274,365 99

PRODUCTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Population.	Valuation.	Increase of population per cent.	Increase of valuation per cent.	Amount to each person.	Increase per cent. per capita.
1839 - - - - - - - - -	17,069,453	$1,063,134,736	...	...	$62.28	...
1849 - - - - - - - - -	23,191,876	2,004,102,034	35.87	88.5	86.41	38.74
1859 - - - - - - - - -	31,429,891	3,807,793,864	35.52	90.0	121.13	40.18

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING FIFTY YEARS.

Years.	Population.	Valuation of Real and Personal Estate.	Increase of population per cent.	Increase of valuation per cent.	Amount to each person.	Increase per cent. per capita.
1810 - - - - - - - - -	7,239,814	$1,882,000,000	...	...	$260	...
1820 - - - - - - - - -	9,638,131	1,882,000,000	33.13	...	195	...
1830 - - - - - - - - -	12,866,020	3,764,000,000	33.49	100.	292	25.08
1840 - - - - - - - - -	17,069,453	3,764,000,000	32.67	...	220	...
1850 - - - - - - - - -	23,191,876	6,174,349,828	35.87	64.	266	20.09
1860 - - - - - - - - -	31,429,891	14,126,523,676	35.52	128.8	449	68.08
Increase last 50 years, - -	24,190,077	12,244,523,676	334.00	650.0	...	72.7
" " 20 " - -	14,360,438	10,362,523,676	84.12	275.5	...	104.
" " 10 " - -	8,238,015	7,952,173,848	35.52	128.8	...	68.08

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS not exceeding half ounce in weight, to any part of the United States, 3 cents. Letters weighing over half ounce, and not over one ounce, double these rates. Must be prepaid in all cases.

DROP LETTERS, 2 cents.

ADVERTISED LETTERS, 1 cent in addition to the regular rates.

VALUABLE LETTERS may be registered by application at the office of mailing, and the payment of a registration fee of 5 cents.

TO CANADA and other British North American Provinces, when not over 3,000 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce. When over 3,000 miles, 15 cents. Pre-payment optional.

TO GREAT BRITAIN or Ireland, 24 cents. Pre-payment optional.

LETTERS to other FOREIGN COUNTRIES vary in rate, according to the route by which they are sent, and the proper information can be obtained of any Postmaster in the United States.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPT, Proofs, etc., if containing no private writing of any kind, and left open at the end, if weighing less than four ounces may be sent for 2 cents, and 2 cents additional for every added four ounces, or part thereof.

DAILY PAPERS, if paid quarterly or otherwise, in advance, 45 cents a year; Semi-weekly, etc., 35 cents; Weekly, 20 cents; Semi-monthly, the same; Monthly Periodicals, 24 cents per annum, if not weighing over four ounces a number.

NEWS-DEALERS may receive their packages through the mail at the same rates, *pro rata* as are paid by subscribers, for instance, 52 copies of a Weekly paper for 20 cents, or 24 cents for a dozen Magazines, and may pay separately for each package when received.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the County where printed and published, Free.

PRINTED BOOKS, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, for any distance under 3,000 miles, 1 cent per oz.; over 3,000 miles, 2 cents per oz., prepaid.

DAGUERREOTYPES will be charged with letter postage.

PACKAGES of seeds or cuttings weighing not more than 8 oz., 2 cents per oz.

NO PACKAGE will be forwarded (except Books) which weighs over 4 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO POSTAGE.

By Act of Congress, July 24th, 1861, all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon; by an Act passed July 22d, 1861, private soldiers, and by an Act of January 21st, 1862, sailors and marines were permitted to send letters to their families and friends without prepayment of postage, the words "soldier's" or "sailor's letter," with the name of the officer being endorsed on the envelope by the captain or lieutenant of the company to which such soldiers, sailors, or marines belonged.

By a law passed January 21st, 1862, the Postmaster-General was authorized to return all dead letters, except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names could be ascertained, charging for all valuable letters treble, and for others double, the ordinary rate of postage.

By a law passed April 16th, 1862, the Postmaster-General was authorized to establish branch post-offices in the cities, and to require prepayment by stamp of one cent for every letter deposited for mailing, and to collect one cent for delivery of every letter sent to said branch office for delivery; but no letter shall be sent from the principal office to a branch office for delivery contrary to the request of the party to whom the same may be addressed.

ELECTORAL VOTES

FOR

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1789, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1793

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	George Washington, of Virginia.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut.	John Jay, of New York.	John Hancock, of Massachusetts.	S. Harrison, of Maryland.	George Clinton, of New York.	John Rutledge, of South Carolina.	John Milton, of Georgia.	James Armstrong, of Georgia.	Edward Telfair, of Georgia.	Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
5	New Hampshire....	5	5	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Massachusetts	10	10	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Connecticut.....	7	5	2	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
6	New Jersey.....	6	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Pennsylvania.....	10	8	....	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Maryland.....	6	....	...	...	....	6	..	..	....	....	....	....
10	Virginia.....	10	5	....	1	1	....	3	...	....	...	....	....
7	South Carolina.....	7	....	....	...	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	...
5	Georgia	5	....	....	...	....	....	..	...	2	1	1	1
69	Whole No. Electors.	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1
	Majority.....35												

The first Congress under the Constitution was convened at the "Federal Hall," situated at the head of Broad, fronting on Wall street, (where the Custom-House now stands,) in the city of New York, on the first Wednesday, being March 4, 1789—Senators and Representatives having been elected from the eleven states which had ratified the Constitution; but, owing to the absence of a quorum, the House was not organized till the 1st of April, and, for a like reason, the Senate was not organized till the 6th; when the latter body "proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the [electoral] votes for President of the United States." John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Samuel Alyne Otis, of Massachusetts, Secretary; after which, proper measures were taken to notify the successful individuals of their election.

George Washington took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties April 30, 1789. (For his Inaugural Address, see p. 24.)

John Adams, Vice-President, entered upon his duties in the Senate April 21, 1789, and took the oath of office June 3, 1789.

ELECTION FOR THE SECOND TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1793, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1797.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	George Washington, of Virginia.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	George Clinton, of New York.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Aaron Burr, of New York.
6	New Hampshire	6	6	....	...	....
16	Massachusetts	16	16	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	4	....	....	....
9	Connecticut	9	9	....	....	....
3	Vermont	3	3	....	....	....
12	New York	12	....	12	....	....
7	New Jersey	7	7	....	....	....
15	Pennsylvania	15	14	1	....	....
3	Delaware	3	3	....	....	....
8	Maryland	8	8	....	....	....
21	Virginia	21	....	21	....	....
4	Kentucky	4	....	....	4	....
12	North Carolina	12	....	12	....	....
8	South Carolina	8	7	....	....	1
4	Georgia	4	....	4	....	....
132	Whole No. of Electors	132	77	50	4	1
	Majority 67					

George Washington, re-elected President, took the oath of office for a second term, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1793.

John Adams, re-elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, December 2, 1793.

After the expiration of his second Presidential term, Washington retired to the tranquil shades of Mount Vernon, fondly indulging the hope that the remainder of his days would be peacefully enjoyed in his much-cherished home; but these pleasing anticipations were not allowed to remain long undisturbed. In 1798 the conduct of the French Directory and its emissaries led to frequent difficulties with this country, which were calculated to provoke a war; and the opinion was universally entertained that he who had formerly so well acquitted himself, must be again called to the command of our armies. Accordingly, early in July, the rank and title of "Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States," was conferred upon him; and the Secretary of War, Mr. McHenry, immediately waited upon him to tender the commission. In a letter to President Adams, accepting "this new proof of public confidence," he makes a reservation that he shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require his presence, and adds: "I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public, and that I cannot receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expense."

ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1797, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1801.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Thos. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	Aaron Burr, of New York.	Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts.	Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.	John Jay, of New York.	George Clinton, of New York.	S. Johnston, of North Carolina.	James Iredell, of North Carolina.	Geo. Washington, of Virginia.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	John Henry, of Maryland.
6	New Hampshire	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Massachusetts.	16	....	13	....	...	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island...	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Connecticut...	9	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	...	....	....	....	....
4	Vermont.....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	New York.....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
7	New Jersey....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Pennsylvania..	1	14	2	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware.....	3	....	3	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Maryland.....	7	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
21	Virginia.....	1	20	1	1	15	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....
4	Kentucky.....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	North Carolina.	1	11	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....
8	South Carolina.	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Georgia.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
3	Tennessee.....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
139	No. of Electors. Majority... 70	71	68	59	30	15	11	5	7	2	3	2	1	2

John Adams, elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, March 4, 1797.

The administration of Mr. Adams encountered the most virulent opposition, both domestic and foreign. France, still in the confusion following her revolution, made improper demands on our country, which not being complied with, she commenced seizing American property on the high seas. Our people, taking different sides, were about equally divided—some approving and others deprecating the course pursued by France. Letters of marque and reprisal were issued by our government, and a navy was raised with surprising promptitude. This had the desired effect, peace being thereby secured; and the aggressor was taught that the Americans were friends in peace, but were not fearful of war when it could not be honorably averted.

The Indians on our western frontiers also caused much trouble; but at length, being severely chastised by General Wayne, they sued for peace, which was granted in 1795.

In 1800 the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington City, which had been designated by Washington, under a law of Congress, as the most central situation.

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1801, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1805.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Aaron Burr, of New York.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	John Jay, of New York.
6	New Hampshire	....	....	6	6	....
16	Massachusetts	....	....	16	16	....
4	Rhode Island	....	....	4	3	1
9	Connecticut	....	....	9	9	....
4	Vermont	....	....	4	4	....
12	New York	12	12	....	....	....
7	New Jersey	....	....	7	7	....
15	Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	....
3	Delaware	....	....	3	3	....
10	Maryland	5	5	5	5	..
21	Virginia	21	21	....	....	....
4	Kentucky	4	4	....	....	....
12	North Carolina	8	8	4	4	....
3	Tennessee	3	3	....	....	....
8	South Carolina	8	8	....	....	....
4	Georgia	4	4	....	....	....
138	No. of Electors	72	73	65	64	1
	Majority 70					

The electoral vote for Thos. Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal no choice was made by the people, and on the 11th of February, 1801 the House of Representatives proceeded to the choice of President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. On the first ballot eight states voted for Thomas Jefferson, six for Aaron Burr, and the votes of two states were divided. The balloting continued till the 17th of February, when the thirty-fifth ballot, as had all previously, resulted the same as the first. After the thirty-sixth ballot, the Speaker declared that the votes of ten states had been given for Thomas Jefferson, the votes of four states for Aaron Burr, and the votes of two states in blank; and that, consequently, Thomas Jefferson had been elected for the term of four years.

Thomas Jefferson, thus elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1801.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Jefferson used the following memorable expression: "We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand, undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which ERROR OF OPINION MAY BE TOLERATED, WHERE REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."

Aaron Burr, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, March 4, 1801.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1805, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1809.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	PRESID'T. Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	V. PRES'T. George Clinton, of New York.	V. PRES'T. Rufus King, of New York.
7	New Hampshire	7	...	7	....
19	Massachusetts	19	....	19	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....
9	Connecticut	....	9	....	9
6	Vermont	6	....	6	....
19	New York	19	....	19	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....
20	Pennsylvania	20	....	20	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	3
11	Maryland	9	2	9	2
24	Virginia	24	....	24	....
14	North Carolina	14	....	14	....
10	South Carolina	10	....	10	....
6	Georgia	6	....	6	....
5	Tennessee	5	....	5	....
8	Kentucky	8	....	8	....
3	Ohio	3	....	3	....
176	Whole No. of Electors	162	14	162	14
	Majority 89				

Thomas Jefferson, elected President, took the oath of office for a second term, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1805.

George Clinton, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, March 4, 1805.

Among the most important acts of Mr. Jefferson's administration was the purchase of Louisiana from France for $15,000,000, which territory was surrendered to our government in December, 1803.

In November, 1808, the celebrated "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" were issued by the British government, which prohibited all trade with France and her allies; and, as a retaliatory measure, in December following Bonaparte issued his "MILAN DECREE," interdicting all trade with England and her colonies—thus subjecting almost every American vessel on the ocean to capture. In requital for these tyrannous proceedings, and that England and France might both feel their injustice, Congress decreed an embargo; but as this failed to obtain from either power an acknowledgment of our rights, and was also ruinous to our commerce with other nations, it was repealed in March, 1809.

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1809, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1813.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. James Madison, of Virginia.	George Clinton, of New York.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	VICE-PRESIDENT. George Clinton, of New York.	James Madison, of Virginia.	James Monroe, of Virginia.	John Langdon, of New Hampshire.	Rufus King, of New York.
7	New Hampshire	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
19	Massachusetts	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	19
4	Rhode Island	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
9	Connecticut	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	9
6	Vermont	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
19	New York	13	6	....	13	3	3	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
20	Pennsylvania	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
11	Maryland	9	....	2	9	....	....	....	2
24	Virginia	24	....	....	24	....	....	....	....
14	North Carolina	11	....	3	11	....	....	....	3
10	South Carolina	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
6	Georgia	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
7	Kentucky	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
5	Tennessee	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
3	Ohio	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
175	Whole No. of Electors	122	6	47	113	3	3	9	47
	Majority	88							

James Madison took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1809.

George Clinton, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1809.

Our national position, especially in regard to England and France, was certainly a very perplexing one when Mr. Madison came to the Presidency. We were not only threatened by enemies abroad, but were harassed by a savage foe on our western frontier, probably urged on by British influence, and led by the famous chief Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet. These last were finally subdued in 1811; but our European foes were more troublesome. After all peaceful means had failed to check the aggressions of England, and when at length "patience had ceased to be a virtue," war was declared against that country, June 19, 1812. The events of that war it is not within our province to record; and it is sufficient to say, that they greatly elevated the American character in the estimation of both friends and enemies.

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1813, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1817.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. James Madison, of Virginia.	PRESID'T. De Witt Clinton, of New York.	V. PRES'T. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.	V. PRES'T. Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.
8	New Hampshire	....	8	1	7
22	Massachusetts	....	22	2	20
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	4
9	Connecticut	....	9	....	9
8	Vermont	8	....	8	....
29	New York	....	29	....	29
8	New Jersey	....	8	....	8
25	Pennsylvania	25	....	25	....
4	Delaware	....	4	....	4
11	Maryland	6	5	6	5
25	Virginia	25	....	25	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....
8	Georgia	8	....	8	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....
8	Tennessee	8	....	8	....
7	Ohio	7	....	7	....
3	Louisiana	3	....	3	....
217	Whole No. of Electors	128	89	131	86
	Majority 109				

James Madison, elected President for a second term. [There is no notice on the Journals of Congress of his having taken the oath.]

Elbridge Gerry, elected Vice-President, attended in the Senate on the 24th of May, 1813, and exhibited a certificate of his having taken the oath of office prescribed by law, which was read.

The war into which the country had been forced was brought to a close by the treaty of Ghent, which was signed December 24, 1814; but this treaty had scarcely been ratified, when it became necessary to commence another war for the protection of American commerce and seamen against Algerine piracies. In May, 1815, a squadron under Commodore Decatur sailed for the Mediterranean, where the naval force of Algiers was cruising for American vessels. After capturing two of the enemy's best frigates in that sea, Decatur proceeded to the Bay of Algiers, and there dictated a treaty which secured the United States from any further molestation from that quarter. Similar treaties were also concluded with the other Barbary powers.

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1817, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1821.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T.		VICE-PRESIDENT.				
		James Monroe, of Virginia.	Rufus King, of New York.	D. D. Tompkins, of New York.	John E. Howard, of Maryland.	James Ross, of Pennsylvania.	John Marshall, of Virginia.	Rob't G. Harper, of Maryland.
8	New Hampshire	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
22	Massachusetts	....	22	....	22	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	....	....
9	Connecticut	....	9	....	....	5	4	....
8	Vermont	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
29	New York	29	....	29	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
25	Pennsylvania	25	....	25	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
8	Maryland	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
25	Virginia	25	....	25	....	....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....	....	....	....
8	Georgia	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....	....	....	....
8	Tennessee	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
8	Ohio	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
3	Louisiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Indiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
217	Whole No. of Electors	183	34	183	22	5	4	3
	Majority 109							

James Monroe took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1817.

Daniel D. Tompkins, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1817.

The Seminole and a few of the Creek Indians commenced depredations on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama towards the close of 1817, for which they were severely chastised by a force under General Jackson, and gladly sued for peace.

In February, 1819, a treaty was negotiated at Washington, by which Spain ceded to the United States East and West Florida and the adjacent islands. In the same year the southern portion of Missouri territory was set off under the name of Arkansas, for which a territorial government was formed; and Alabama was constituted a state, and admitted into the Union.

Early in 1820 the province of Maine, which had been connected with Massachusetts since 1652, was separated from it, and was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

ELECTION FOR THE NINTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1821, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1825.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T.		VICE-PRESIDENT.				
		James Monroe, of Virginia.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.	Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.	Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.	Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.	Daniel Rodney, of Delaware.
8	New Hampshire	7	1	7	....	....	1	....
15	Massachusetts	15	....	7	8	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	....	....
9	Connecticut	9	....	9	....	....	....	....
8	Vermont	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
29	New York	29	....	29	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
25	Pennsylvania	24	....	24	....	....	....	....
4	Delaware	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
11	Maryland	11	....	10	....	1	.. .	....
25	Virginia	25	....	25	....	....	.. .	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....	....	...
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....	....	. ..	....
8	Georgia	8	....	8	....	....	. .	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....	....	. .	....
8	Tennessee	7	....	7	....	....	....	....
8	Ohio	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
3	Louisiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Indiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Mississippi	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
3	Illinois	3	...	3	....	....	....	....
3	Alabama	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
9	Maine	9	....	9	....	....	....	....
3	Missouri	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
235	No. of Electors	31	1	218	8	1	1	4
	Majority 118							

James Monroe was re-elected President, but there is no notice on the Journals of Congress that he again took the oath of office.

Daniel D. Tompkins was re-elected Vice-President, but there is no record of his having again taken the oath of office.

Public attention was much occupied in 1824–5 by a visit from the venerable General Lafayette, who, after the lapse of nearly half a century from the period of his military career, was again welcomed with every token of respect that could be devised for honoring the "Nation's Guest." He landed in New York in August, 1824, and after remaining there a short time, set out on a tour through all the states. Upwards of a year was taken up in accomplishing this gratifying object; and in September, 1825, he sailed from Washington in the frigate Brandywine for his native home.

ELECTION FOR THE TENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1825, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1829.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	William H. Crawford, of Georgia.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	VICE-PRESIDENT. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	Nathan Sanford, of New York.	Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.	Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
8	New Hampshire	....	8	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....
15	Massachusetts	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
7	Vermont	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
36	New York	1	26	5	4	29	7	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
28	Pennsylvania	28	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
11	Maryland	7	3	1	....	10	....	....	1	....	....
24	Virginia	....	....	24	....	....	....	24	....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
9	Georgia	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
14	Kentucky	....	....	....	14	7	7	....	....	....	....
11	Tennessee	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
16	Ohio	....	....	....	16	....	16	....	....	....	....
5	Louisiana	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
5	Indiana	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
3	Mississippi	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
3	Illinois	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
5	Alabama	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
9	Maine	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....
3	Missouri	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
261	Whole No. of Electors	99	84	41	37	182	30	24	13	9	2
	Majority.....131										

Neither candidate for the Presidency having received a majority of the electoral votes, it devolved upon the House of Representatives to choose a President from the three highest on the list of those voted for, which three were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford. Twenty-four tellers (one member from each state) were appointed, who, after examining the ballots, announced that the votes of thirteen states had been given for John Quincy Adams; the votes of seven states for Andrew Jackson; and the votes of four states for William H. Crawford. The Speaker then declared that John Quincy Adams, having received a majority of the votes of all the states, was duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1825; on which day Mr. Adams took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties.

John C. Calhoun, having been elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1825.

ELECTION FOR THE ELEVENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1829, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3 1833.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	PRESID'T. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	VICE-PRESIDENT John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	VICE-PRESIDENT Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.	VICE-PRESIDENT William Smith, of South Carolina.
9	Maine	1	8	1	8	....
8	New Hampshire	....	8	....	8	....
15	Massachusetts	....	15	....	15	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	4	....
8	Connecticut	....	8	....	8	....
7	Vermont	....	7	....	7	....
36	New York	20	16	20	16	...
8	New Jersey	....	8	....	8	....
28	Pennsylvania	28	....	28	....	...
3	Delaware	....	3	....	3	....
11	Maryland	5	6	5	6	....
24	Virginia	24	....	24	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....	....
9	Georgia	9	....	2	....	7
14	Kentucky	14	....	14	....	....
11	Tennessee	11	....	11	....	....
16	Ohio	16	....	16	....	...
5	Louisiana	5	....	5	....	....
3	Mississippi	3	....	3	....	....
5	Indiana	5	....	5	....	....
3	Illinois	3	....	3	....	....
5	Alabama	5	....	5	....	....
3	Missouri	3	....	3	....	....
261	Whole No. of Electors	178	83	171	83	7
	Majority 131					

Andrew Jackson took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1829.

John C. Calhoun took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and presided in the Senate March 4, 1829.

A series of unfortunate political and social occurrences soon led to a rupture of that cordiality which had formerly existed between these two distinguished individuals, the consequences of which were peculiarly disastrous to the political aspirations of Mr. Calhoun, who was never afterwards regarded with much favor beyond the immediate limits of his own state.

ELECTION FOR THE TWELFTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1833, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1837.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	John Floyd, of Virginia.	William Wirt, of Maryland.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren, of New York.	John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.	William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania.	Henry Lee, of Massachusetts.	Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania.
10	Maine	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
7	New Hampshire	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
14	Massachusetts	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
7	Vermont	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
42	New York	42	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
30	Pennsylvania	30	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
10	Maryland	3	5	....	....	3	5	..	....	....
23	Virginia	23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	11	....
11	Georgia	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....
15	Kentucky	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....
15	Tennessee	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
21	Ohio	21	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....
5	Louisiana	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
4	Mississippi	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
9	Indiana	9	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....
5	Illinois	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
7	Alabama	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
4	Missouri	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
288	Whole No. of Electors	219	49	11	7	189	49	30	11	7
	Majority	145								

Andrew Jackson, re-elected President, took the oath of office, and continued his duties. March 4, 1833.

Martin Van Buren, having been elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1833.

Early in June, 1833, the President left Washington on a tour through the Northern states, and was every where received with an enthusiasm that evinced the cordial approval of his administration by the people. One of his first measures, on returning to the seat of government, was the removal of the public moneys from the United States Bank, for which act he encountered the most virulent hostility of a small majority of the Senate, who passed resolutions censuring his course. But this injustice has not been perpetuated; for on the 16th of January, 1837, these partisan resolutions were expunged from the records by order of a handsome majority.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1837, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1841.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren, of New York.	Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.	Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.	Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.	Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	Francis Granger, of New York.	John Tyler, of Virginia.	William Smith, of Alabama.
10	Maine	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
7	New Hampshire	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
14	Massachusetts	....	....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
7	Vermont	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
42	New York	42	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
30	Pennsylvania	30	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
10	Maryland	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
23	Virginia	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
15	North Carolina	15	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	11	....
11	Georgia	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	11	....
15	Kentucky	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	....	....
15	Tennessee	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	....
21	Ohio	....	21	....	....	....	....	21	....	....
5	Louisiana	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
4	Mississippi	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
9	Indiana	....	9	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
5	Illinois	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
7	Alabama	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
4	Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
3	Arkansas	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
3	Michigan	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
294	Whole No. of Electors	170	73	26	14	11	147*	77	47	23
	Majority 148									

Martin Van Buren, elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1837.

Richard M. Johnson, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1837.

Urged by the unprecedented financial embarrassments which were experienced in every branch of industry, and especially by the mercantile class, Mr. Van Buren's first measure was to convene a special meeting of Congress early in September, '37, which continued in session forty days, but accomplished very little. A bill authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 in treasury notes was passed; but the Independent Treasury bill (the great financial measure of the administration) was then rejected, although afterwards (in 1840) adopted.

* Elected by the Senate.

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1841, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1845.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.	PRESID'T. Martin Van Buren, of New York.	VICE-PRESIDENT. John Tyler, of Virginia.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Rich'd M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	VICE-PRESIDENT. L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.	VICE-PRESIDENT. James K. Polk, of Tennessee.
10	Maine	10	....	10	....	....	....
7	New Hampshire	....	7	....	7	....	....
14	Massachusetts	14	....	14	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	8	....	8	....	....	....
7	Vermont	7	....	7	....	....	....
42	New York	42	....	42	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....	....	....
30	Pennsylvania	30	....	30	....	....	....
3	Delaware	3	....	3	....	....	....
10	Maryland	10	....	10	....	....	....
23	Virginia	....	23	....	22	....	1
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	....	11	....	....	11	....
11	Georgia	11	....	11	....	....	....
15	Kentucky	15	....	15	....	....	....
15	Tennessee	15	....	15	....	....	....
21	Ohio	21	....	21	....	....	....
5	Louisiana	5	....	5	....	....	....
4	Mississippi	4	....	4	....	....	....
9	Indiana	9	....	9	....	....	....
5	Illinois	....	5	....	5	....	....
7	Alabama	....	7	....	7	....	....
4	Missouri	....	4	....	4	....	....
3	Arkansas	....	3	....	3	....	....
3	Michigan	3	....	3	....	....	....
294	No. of Electors	234	60	234	48	11	1
	Majority 148						

William H. Harrison, elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1841.

John Tyler, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1841.

Soon after his inauguration, President Harrison issued a proclamation, convening Congress for an extra session on the 31st of May, to consider "sundry weighty and important matters, chiefly growing out of the state of the revenue and finances of the country.' But he did not live to submit his remedial plans—dying, after a very brief illness, on the 4th of April, exactly one month after coming into office. He was the first President who had died during his official term, and a messenger was immediately dispatched with a letter, signed by all the

members of the Cabinet, conveying the melancholy intelligence to the Vice President, then at Williamsburg, Va. By extraordinary means he reached Washington at five o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and at twelve o'clock the Heads of Departments waited upon him, to pay their official and personal respects. After signifying his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressing his profound sensibility of the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself, he made known his wishes that the several Heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they then respectively occupied, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the government successfully.—Mr. Tyler afterwards took and subscribed the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. JOHN TYLER.
"APRIL 6, 1841."

Pursuant to the proclamation of President Harrison, Congress met on the 31st of May, and continued in session until the 13th of September. On the 27th of July a bill for the establishment of "The Fiscal Bank of the United States," passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 23, and was concurred in by the House of Representatives on the 6th of August—128 to 91. President Tyler, however, returned the bill on the 16th, with his objections, and it was lost for lack of a constitutional majority. But the friends of a national bank were not to be deterred from their purpose by a single repulse: another bill (about the same in substance) was immediately hurried through both Houses, under the title of "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States," and this also shared the fate of its predecessor.

A Senate bill for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was concurred in by the House on the 18th of August, and became a law; but, meeting with very general condemnation, it was soon after repealed.

A bill was also passed at this extra session for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, in proportion to population.

In 1842 an important treaty, adjusting the north-eastern boundary of the United States, was negotiated at Washington between Mr. Webster, on the part of this country, and Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain.

During the last year of Mr. Tyler's administration much excitement prevailed on the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union, which was strongly resisted at the North, on the ground that the South and southern institutions would thereby gain increased power in the national councils. A treaty of annexation, signed by the President, was rejected by the Senate, but measures were taken by which Texas was admitted the year following.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1845, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1849.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. James K. Polk, of Tennessee.	PRESID'T. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	V. PRES'T George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.	V. PRES'T T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
9	Maine	9	....	9	....
6	New Hampshire	6	....	6	....
12	Massachusetts	....	12	....	12
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	4
6	Connecticut	....	6	....	6
6	Vermont	....	6	....	6
36	New York	36	....	36	....
7	New Jersey	....	7	....	7
26	Pennsylvania	26	....	26	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	3
8	Maryland	....	8	....	8
17	Virginia	17	....	17	....
11	North Carolina	....	11	....	11
9	South Carolina	9	....	9	....
10	Georgia	10	....	10	....
12	Kentucky	....	12	....	12
13	Tennessee	....	13	....	13
23	Ohio	....	23	....	23
6	Louisiana	6	....	6	....
6	Mississippi	6	....	6	....
12	Indiana	12	....	12	....
9	Illinois	9	....	9	....
9	Alabama	9	....	9	....
7	Missouri	7	....	7	....
3	Arkansas	3	....	3	....
5	Michigan	5	....	5	....
275	Whole No. of Electors	170	105	170	105
	Majority 138				

James K. Polk took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1845.

George M. Dallas took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1845.

The most important incidents of Mr. Polk's administration were the admission of Texas and the consequent war with Mexico, the latter of which resulted in extending our territorial boundaries to the Pacific ocean, embracing regions of incalculable value.

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1849, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1853.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.	PRESID'T. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.	V. PRES'T. Millard Fillmore, of New York.	V. PRES'T. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.
9	Maine	....	9	....	9
6	New Hampshire	....	6	....	6
12	Massachusetts	12	....	12	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....
6	Connecticut	6	....	6	....
6	Vermont	6	....	6	....
36	New York	36	....	36	....
7	New Jersey	7	....	7	....
26	Pennsylvania	26	....	26	....
3	Delaware	3	....	3	....
8	Maryland	8	....	8	....
17	Virginia	....	17	....	17
11	North Carolina	11	....	11	....
9	South Carolina	....	9	....	9
10	Georgia	10	....	10	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....
13	Tennessee	13	....	13	....
23	Ohio	....	23	....	23
6	Louisiana	6	....	6	....
6	Mississippi	....	6	....	6
12	Indiana	....	12	....	12
9	Illinois	....	9	....	9
9	Alabama	....	9	....	9
7	Missouri	....	7	....	7
3	Arkansas	....	3	....	3
5	Michigan	....	5	....	5
3	Florida	3	....	3	....
4	Texas	....	4	....	4
4	Iowa	....	4	....	4
4	Wisconsin	....	4	....	4
290	Whole No. of Electors	163	127	163	127
	Majority 146				

Zachary Taylor took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1849. He did not, however, long enjoy his honors—death suddenly closing his earthly career, July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1849. Congress being in session at the time President Taylor died, the Vice-President sent a message to both houses on the 10th of July, in which he feelingly announced the melancholy event. On the same day he took the requisite oath, and entered on the execution of the office of President.

Willie P. Mangum, of N. C., President *pro tem.* of the Senate, acted as Vice-President, *ex officio*, during the remainder of the term.

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1853, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1857

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.	PRESID'T. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.	V. PRES'T. William R. King, of Alabama.	V. PRES'T. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.
8	Maine	8	....	8	....
5	New Hampshire	5	....	5	....
13	Massachusetts	....	13	....	13
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....
6	Connecticut	6	....	6	5
5	Vermont	....	5	....	....
35	New York	35	....	35	....
7	New Jersey	7	....	7	....
27	Pennsylvania	27	....	27	....
3	Delaware	3	....	3	....
8	Maryland	8	....	8	....
15	Virginia	15	....	15	....
10	North Carolina	10	....	10	....
8	South Carolina	8	....	8	....
10	Georgia	10	....	10	....
12	Kentucky	....	12	....	12
12	Tennessee	....	12	....	12
23	Ohio	23	....	23	....
6	Louisiana	6	....	6	....
7	Mississippi	7	....	7	....
13	Indiana	13	....	13	....
11	Illinois	11	....	11	....
9	Alabama	9	....	9	....
9	Missouri	9	....	9	....
4	Arkansas	4	....	4	....
6	Michigan	6	....	6	....
3	Florida	3	....	3	....
4	Texas	4	....	4	....
4	Iowa	4	....	4	....
5	Wisconsin	5	....	5	....
4	California	4	....	4	....
296	Whole No. of Electors	254	42	254	42
	Majority 149				

Franklin Pierce took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1853.

The oath of office was administered to William R. King by a commission while he was on a visit to Cuba for the benefit of his health; but he died soon after his return home, and Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, then President of the Senate, acted as Vice-President, *ex officio*, during the remainder of the term.

John P. Hale, of N. Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, were nominated by the "Free Democracy" for President and Vice-President, but they did not receive a single electoral vote.

ELECTION FOR THE E GHTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1857, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1861.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.	PRESIDENT. John C. Fremont, of New York.	PRESIDENT. Millard Fillmore, of New York.	VICE-PRESIDENT. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.	VICE-PRESIDENT. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee.
8	Maine	....	8	....	....	8	....
5	New Hampshire	....	5	....	....	5	....
13	Massachusetts	....	13	....	....	13	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	....	4	....
6	Connecticut	....	6	....	....	6	....
5	Vermont	....	5	....	....	5	....
35	New York	....	35	....	....	35	....
7	New Jersey	7	....	....	7	....	....
27	Pennsylvania	27	....	....	27	....	....
3	Delaware	3	....	....	3	....	....
8	Maryland	....	....	8	....	....	8
15	Virginia	15	....	....	15	....	....
10	North Carolina	10	....	....	10	....	....
8	South Carolina	8	....	....	8	....	....
10	Georgia	10	....	....	10	....	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	....	12	....	....
12	Tennessee	12	....	....	12	....	....
23	Ohio	....	23	....	....	23	....
6	Louisiana	6	....	....	6	....	....
7	Mississippi	7	....	....	7	....	....
13	Indiana	13	....	....	13	....	....
11	Illinois	11	....	....	11	....	....
9	Alabama	9	....	....	9	....	....
9	Missouri	9	....	....	9	....	....
4	Arkansas	4	....	....	4	....	....
6	Michigan	....	6	....	....	6	....
3	Florida	3	....	....	3	....	....
4	Texas	4	....	....	4	....	....
4	Iowa	....	4	....	....	4	....
5	Wisconsin*	....	5	....	....	5	....
4	California	4	....	....	4	....	....
296	Whole No. of Electors	174	114	8	174	114	8
	Majority 149						

James Buchanan took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1857.

John C. Breckenridge took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1857.

* When the Electoral votes were being counted, in Joint Convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, objections were made to including the votes of Wisconsin, because the electors did not meet until the day after that prescribed by law. The President of the Convention stated that he merely announced that James Buchanan had been elected President of the United States, without any reference to the contested votes, and declined expressing an opinion on the subject.

ELECTION FOR THE NINETEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1861, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1865.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT.				VICE PRESIDENT.			
		Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.	John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.	John Bell, of Tennessee.	Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.	Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.	Joseph Lane, of Texas.	Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.	Herschal V. Johnson, of Georgia.
8	Maine	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
5	New Hampshire	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
13	Massachusetts	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
6	Connecticut	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
5	Vermont	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
35	New York	35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
7	New Jersey	4	....	....	3	4	....	....	3
27	Pennsylvania	27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
8	Maryland	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
15	Virginia	....	....	15	....	....	....	15	....
10	North Carolina	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....
8	South Carolina	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
10	Georgia	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....
12	Kentucky	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....
12	Tennessee	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....
23	Ohio	23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
6	Louisiana	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....
7	Mississippi	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
13	Indiana	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
11	Illinois	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....
19	Alabama	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
9	Missouri	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	9
4	Arkansas	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
6	Michigan	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
3	Florida	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
4	Texas	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
4	Iowa	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
5	Wisconsin	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
4	California	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
4	Minnesota	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
3	Oregon	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
315	Whole No. of Electors	180	72	39	12	180	72	39	12
	Majority 57								

Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President and entered upon his duties, March 4th, 1861. Hannibal Hamlin took the oath of office as Vice-President, and attended in the Senate as its President, on the 4th of March, 1861. The incidents of the administration of Mr. Lincoln are given in detail in another part of this work.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Is one of peculiar interest, and therefore we feel warranted in giving more details of its design and history than can be allotted to the Seals of the several States. Soon after the declaration of independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a great seal for the infant republic; and they employed a French West Indian, named Du Simitiere, not only to furnish designs, but also to sketch such devices as were suggested by themselves. In one of his designs, the artist displayed on a shield the armorial ensigns of the several nations from whence America had been peopled—embracing those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland. On one side was placed Liberty with her cap, and on the other was a rifleman in uniform, with his rifle in one hand and a tomahawk in the other—the dress and weapons being peculiar to America.

Franklin proposed, for the device, Moses lifting his wand, and dividing the Red Sea, and Pharaoh and his hosts overwhelmed with the waters. For a motto, the words of Cromwell, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Adams proposed the Choice of Hercules; the hero resting on a club, Virtue pointing to her rugged mountain on one hand, and persuading him to ascend; and Sloth, glancing at her flowery paths of pleasure, wantonly reclining on the ground, displaying the charms, both of her eloquence and person, to seduce him into vice.

Jefferson proposed the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; and, on the reverse, Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon chiefs, from whom we claim the honor of being

descended, and whose political principles and form of government we have assumed.

Franklin and Adams then requested Jefferson to combine their ideas in a compact description of the proposed great seal, which he did, and that paper, in his handwriting, is now in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington. This design consisted of a shield with six quarterings, *parti* one, *coupi* two, in heraldic phrase. The first gold, and an enameled rose, red and white, for England; the second white, with a thistle, in its proper colors, for Scotland; the third green, with a harp of gold, for Ireland; the fourth blue, with a golden lily-flower, for France; the fifth gold, with the imperial black eagle, for Germany; and the sixth gold, with the Belgic crowned red lion, for Holland. These denoted the countries from which America had been peopled. He proposed to place the shield within a red border, on which there should be thirteen white escutcheons, linked together by a gold chain, each bearing appropriate initials, in black, of the confederated States. Supporters, the Goddess of Liberty on the right side, in a corslet of armor, in allusion to the then state of war, and holding the spear and cap in her right hand, while her left supported the shield. On the left, the Goddess of Justice, leaning on a sword in her right hand, and in her left a balance. The crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory should extend over the shield and beyond the figures Motto: *E Pluribus Unum*—"Many in one." Around the whole, "SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MDCCLXXVI." For the reverse, he proposed the device of Pharoah sitting in an open chariot, a crown on his head and a sword in his hand, passing through the divided waters of the Red Sea in pursuit of the Israelites. Rays from a pillar of fire in a cloud, expressive of the Divine presence and command, beaming on Moses, who stands on the shore, and, extending his hand over the sea, causes it to overwhelm Pharoah and his followers. Motto: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Jefferson's device was highly approved by his coadjutors, and the committee reported on the 10th of August, 1776; but, for some unaccountable reason, their report was neglected, not having been even placed on record; and the affair was allowed to slumber until the 24th of March, 1779, when Messrs. Lovell, of Massachusetts, Scott, of Virginia, and Houstoun, of Georgia, were appointed a committee to make another device.

On the 10th of May following they reported in favor of a seal four inches in diameter, one side of which should be composed of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternate red and white. Supporters, a warrior, holding a sword, on one side, and on the other the figure of Peace, bearing an olive branch. The crest, a radiant constellation of thirteen stars. Motto: *Bello vel Pace*—"For War or Peace," and the legend, "Seal of the United States," On the reverse, the figure of Liberty, seated in a chair, holding the staff and cap. Motto: *Semper*—"Forever"—and underneath, MDCCLXXVI. This report was re-committed, and again submitted with some slight modifications substituting the figure of an Indian with bow and arrows in his right hand for that of a warrior) just a year afterward; but it was not accepted, and the matter rested until April, 1782, when Henry Middleton, Elias Boudinot,

and Edward Rutledge were appointed a third committee to prepare a seal. They reported on the 9th of May following, substantially the same as the committee of 1779 and 1780; but, this not being satisfactory to Congress, on the 13th of June the whole matter was referred to Charles Thomson, its secretary.

He in turn procured several devices, among which was one by William Barton, of Philadelphia, consisting of an escutcheon, with a blue border, spangled with thirteen stars, and divided in the centre, perpendicularly, by a gold bar. On each side of this division, within the blue border, thirteen bars or stripes, alternate red and white, like the American flag adopted on the 14th of June, 1777. Over the gold bar an eye surrounded with a glory, and in the gold bar a Doric column resting on the base of the escutcheon, having a displayed eagle on its summit. The crest, a helmet of burnished gold, damasked, grated with six bars, and surmounted by a red cap of dignity, such as dukes wear, with a black lining, and a cock armed with gaffs. Supporters, on one side the Genius of America, with loose Auburn tresses, having on her head a radiant crown of gold, encircled with a sky-blue fillet, spangled with silver stars, and clothed in a long, loose, white garment, bordered with green. From the right shoulder to the left side, a blue scarf with stars, the cinctures being the same as in the border. Around her waist a purple girdle, fringed with gold, and the word VIRTUE embroidered in white. Her interior hand rested on the escutcheon, and the other held the American standard, on the top of which a white dove was perched. The supporter on the other side was a man in complete armor; his sword-belt blue, fringed with gold; his helmet encircled with a wreath of laurel, and crested with one white and two blue plumes; his left hand supporting the escutcheon, and his right holding a lance with a bloody point. Upon an unfurled green banner was a golden harp with silver strings, a brilliant star, and two lily-flowers, with two crossed swords below. The two figures stood upon a scroll, on which was the motto *Deo Favente*—"With God's Favor"—in allusion to the eye of Providence in the arms. On the crest, in a scroll, was the motto *Virtus sola Invicta*—"Virtue alone is Invincible."

After vainly striving to perfect a seal which should meet the approval of Congress, Thomson finally received from John Adams, then in London, an exceedingly simple and appropriate device, suggested by Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the West of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquarian. It consisted of an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, with the chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars; and, to give it greater consequence, he proposed to place it on the breast of an American eagle, displayed, without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance. It met with general approbation, in and out of Congress, and was adopted in June, 1782: so it is manifest, although the fact is not extensively known, that we are indebted for our national arms to a titled aristocrat of the country with which we were then at war. Eschewing all heraldic technicalities, it may be thus described in plain English: Thirteen perpendicular pieces, white and red; a blue field; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed, proper, holding in his right talon an olive-branch, and in his left a bundle of thirteen arrows, all

proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. For the crest, over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a golden glory breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation of white stars on a blue field.

Reverse.—A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye, the words *Annuit Cœptis*—"God has favored the undertaking." On the base of the pyramid, are the numeral Roman letters MDCCLXXVI.; and underneath the motto, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*—"A new Series of Ages"—denoting that a new order of things had commenced in the Western hemisphere. Thus, after many fruitless efforts, for nearly six years, a very simple seal was adopted, and yet remains the arms of the United States.

SEALS OF THE SEVERAL STATES,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

VIRGINIA.

SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH, 1607.

On a white or silver field the Goddess of Virtue, the genius of the commonwealth, is represented, dressed like an Amazon, resting on a spear with one hand, and holding a sword in the other. She is in the act of trampling on Tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right. On a label above the figure is the word "Virginia;" and beneath them is the motto, *Sic semper tyrannis*—"Thus we *serve* tyrants."

NEW-YORK

SETTLED BY THE DUTCH, 1684.

A shield, or escutcheon, on which is represented the rising sun, with a range of hills and water in the foreground. Above the shield, for the crest, is a wreath surmounted by a half globe, on which rests a startled eagle, with wings outstretched. For the supporters of the shield, on the right is represented the figure of Justice, with the sword in one hand and the scales in the other; and on the left the Goddess of Liberty, with the wand and cap in her left hand, and the olive branch of peace in her right. Below the shield is the motto, *Excelsior*—"More elevated"— denoting that the course of the State is *onward* and *higher*. Around the border of the seal, between two plain lines, is the inscription, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of New-York."

MASSACHUSETTS.

SETTLED BY THE PURITANS, 1620.

On the blue ground of an irregularly-formed shield an Indian is represented, dressed with belted hunting-shirt and moccassins. In his right hand is a golden bow, and in his left an arrow with the point downward. A silver star on the right denotes one of the United States of America. A wreath forms the crest of the escutcheon, from which extends a right arm, clothed and ruffed, the hand grasping a broad-sword, the pommel and hilt of which are of gold. Around the escutcheon, on a waving band or label, are the words, *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—"By the sword she seeks peace under liberty."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

SETTLED BY THE PURITANS, 1623.

A circular field, surrounded by a laurel wreath, encompassed by the words, in Roman capitals, "*Sigillum Reipublicæ Neo Hantoniensis:*" "The Seal of the State of New-Hampshire," with the date, 1784. indicating the time of the adoption of the State Constitution. Land and water are represented in the foreground, with the trunk of a tree on which the hardy woodman is yet engaged, embracing a scene of busy life, significant of the industrious habits of the people; and a ship on the stocks, just ready for launching, with the American banner displayed, is figurative of readiness to embark on the sea of political existence. The sun, just emerging above the horizon, symbolizes the rising destiny of the State.

NEW-JERSEY.

SETTLED BY THE DUTCH, 1624.

A white shield, or escutcheon, bearing three ploughs, indicating that the chief reliance of the people is upon agriculture. The crest is a horse's head, supported by a full-face, six-barred helmet, resting on a vase—the latter resting on the top of the escutcheon. The supporters are the Goddess of Liberty on the right, with her wand and cap, her left arm resting on the escutcheon; and Ceres on the left, her right hand resting on the escutcheon and her left supporting a cornucopia, filled with fruits and flowers. Around the border of the sea are the words, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey," and at the base the date of its adoption, in numeral letters, MDCCLXXVI., (1776.)

DELAWARE.

SETTLED BY SWEDES AND DANES, 1627.

An azure shield, or escutcheon, divided into two equal parts by a white band or girdle. A cow is represented in the lower part of the shield, and in the upper part are two symbols, designed probably to represent the agricultural productions of the State—grain and tobacco. The crest (a wreath) supports a ship under full sail, displaying the American banner. On a white field around the escutcheon were formerly wreaths of flowers, branches of the olive, and other symbols, but these have been displaced for two figures, representing a mariner and a hunter. At the bottom of the seal, in numeral letters, is the date of its adoption, MDCCXCIII. (1793), and around the border, in Roman capitals, are the words "Great Seal of the State of Delaware."

MARYLAND.

SETTLED BY THE IRISH CATHOLICS, 1635.

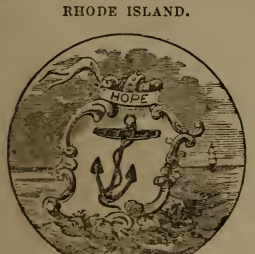
On a white or silver field the figure of Justice is seen prominent in the centre of the foreground, grasping an olive branch, and a sword in her right hand, while her left is elevating her well-ballanced scales above her head. At her feet is a laurel wreath, the fasces and a cornucopia, with an uninscribed white label waving loosely from their midst. In the distance, on the right, is a view of the ocean, with a ship under full sail in the perspective, bounded by a clear horizon. On the left are some hogsheads of tobacco, symbolical of the principal products, and a ship with its sails partly unfurled, indicative of commercial enterprise.

CONNECTICUT.

SETTLED BY THE PURITANS. 1635.

The original seal is of an oval form, without any ornamental devices, and on the field are delineated three grape-vines, each winding around and sustained by an upright support, the whole representing the three settlements (Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield) which formed the early colony. On a label waving around the lower vine is the motto *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*—"He who planteth still sustains." Around the margin of the field are the words, "*Sigillum Reipublicæ Connecticutensis:*" "The Seal of the State of Connecticut." [The Colonial seal had fifteen grape-vines, with a hand protruding from the clouds on the right above them, grasping the label and motto, which was waving in the air; but that seal has been broken, and the present seal used in its stead.]

RHODE ISLAND.



SETTLED BY ROGER WILLIAMS. 16 6.

A white or silver shield, on which is an anchor with two flukes, and a cable attached. Above the shield, in Roman capitals, is the word HOPE, and from each upper corner of the shield is suspended an unlettered label. The device symbolizes those principles of civil and religious liberty which led to the founding of this colony, and in which the faith of the citizens of the State is still deeply *anchored*. The motto, HOPE, above the shield, directs the mind to the uncertain future, anticipating the growing prosperity of the State, and the perpetuity of its free institutions; while the unlettered label denotes that events are still progressing in the march of Time, and await the completion of History, before the destiny of the State shall be recorded thereon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH, 1650.

In the original seal, which differs somewhat from the margin, on a white or silver field are represented the Goddess of Liberty on the right, and Ceres, the Goddess of corn and of harvests, on the left. In the right hand of the former is a scroll, representing the Declaration of Independence, and the left supports her wand, surmounted by the cap of liberty. Ceres has in her right hand three heads or ears of wheat, and in her left the cornucopia or horn of plenty, filled with the products of the earth. In the background is a marine view, indicative of the commercial resources of the State. Around the outer circle, starting from a star on the top, are the words, in Roman capitals, "Great Seal of the State of North Carolina."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SETTLED BY THE HUGUENOTS, 1670.

In the centre of the white or silver field is the device of a palmetto-tree (a species of the date), with its topmost branches denoting a vigorous growth, emblematical of the prosperous progress of the State. Near the base of the tree are two cross-pieces; composed of bundles of spears, at the crossing of which is attached a scroll or label, with the motto, *Animis opibusque parati*—"Ready [to defend it] with our lives and property," which motto, by the way, is more generally put around the lower half of the outer circle, with the words "South Carolina" occupying the upper half, preceded by a single star.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SETTLED BY WILLIAM PENN, 1682.

On a white field is an escutcheon parted by a yellow or golden band or girdle, on which is represented a plough in its natural color. In the upper part of the shield, a ship under full sail is gliding smoothly over the waves of the sea, which are surmounted by an azure sky. At the lower part, on a green ground, are three golden sheaves of wheat, denoting that agriculture as well as commerce, is one of the primary reliances of the State. On the right of the shield is a stalk of maize, and on the left an olive branch. For the crest, on a wreath of olive flowers, is perched a bald eagle, with wings extended, holding in its beak a label, with the motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence." Around the margin of the seal are the words, "Seal of the State of Pennsylvania."

GEORGIA.

SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH, 1733.

In the centre of a circular white or silver field are three pillars, supporting an arch, around which are emblazoned the word "Constitution." The pillars are symbolical of the three departments of the State government—the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive: and on the one at the right, representing the Legislative, is the word "Wisdom;" on the second, representing the Judiciary, is the word "Justice;" and on the third, representing the Executive, is the word "Moderation." Near the right pillar is the figure of an officer, with a drawn sword, denoting that the aid of the military is always ready to enforce respect and obedience to law. Around the margin of the circle are the words, "State of Georgia. 1799."

VERMONT.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1791.

A circular field, in the middle of which is a tall evergreen with fourteen branches —thirteen representing the original States, and the fourteenth or topmost the State of Vermont, supported by the others. Beneath a cloudless firmament, the Green Mountains are seen towering in the distance, and in the foreground are sheaves of wheat and a cow, indicative of an agricultural and grazing country, affording the true sources of thrift and independence for an industrious population. The Green Mountains have ever been considered characteristic of the hardy race which inhabits that region. Around the margin of the field, in Roman capitals, the word "Vermont" occupies the upper half circle, and the words "Freedom and Unity" occupy the lower half.

KENTUCKY.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1792.

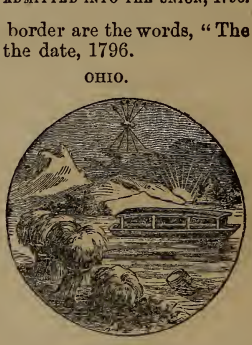
Although the seal of this State is apparently and really among the most simple in its design, yet it embodies a significance which should commend itself to the serious consideration of all who are disposed to place a slight value upon the union of the States. In the centre of a circular white or silver field, two friends are seen grasping one hand of each other in a firm and cordial embrace, while the other is extended to each other's back, significant of encouragement and support. Below them is the expressive motto, "United we stand; divided we fall." An ornamented double circle encompasses the whole, with the words "Seal of Kentucky" between the lines of the upper half-circle.

TENNESSEE.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1796.

A white or silver circular field, the upper half of which is occupied on the right by a plough, in the centre by a sheaf of wheat, and on the left by a stalk of cotton. Underneath these emblems, extending across the entire middle of the field, is the word "Agriculture," denoting that the first reliance of the State should be upon the productions of the soil. The lower half is occupied by a loaded barge, with the word "Commerce" below the water, indicating that the prosperity of all may be promoted through this means. Over the sheaf of wheat are the numeral letters XVI., denoting that this was the sixeeenth State admitted into the Union. Around the border are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Tennesee," with the date, 1796.

OHIO.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1802.

In a circular field are several devices, significant of the general surface, business, and prospects of the State. The central portion represents a cultivated country, with the emblem of agriculture (a wheat-sheaf) on the right, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, indicating the number of States then constituting the Union. In the distance is a range of mountains, the base skirted by a tract of woodland. The rising sun, which is just becoming visible above the mountains, betokens the rising glory of the State. The foreground is an expanse of water, with a keel-boat on its surface, indicative of inland trade. Around the border are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio," with the date, 1802.

LOUISIANA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1812.

On a white or silver circular field is represented a pelican, standing by her nest filled with young ones, in the attitude of "protection and defence," and in the act of feeding them—all sharing alike her maternal assiduity. The mother-bird symbolizes the general government of the Union; while the birds in the nest represent the several States. Above are the scales of Justice, which, taken in connection with the emblems beneath, signify that "equal and exact justice" must be extended to all the members of the confederacy. The semi-circle of eighteen stars indicates the number of States at the time of admission. In the upper portion of the external circle are the words, "State of Louisiana," and in the lower, the words, "Union and Confidence."

INDIANA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1816.

In the lower portion of a circular field is represented a scene of prairie and woodland, with the surface gently undulating —descriptive of the predominant features of the State In the foreground is a buffalo, an animal once abounding in great numbers in this region, apparently startled by the axe of the woodman or pioneer, who is seen on the left, felling the trees of the forest, denoting the march of civilization westward. In the distance, on the right, is seen the sun, just appearing above the verge of the horizon. In a half-circle, spanning the expressive scene beneath, are the words "Indiana State Seal." Around the outer margin of the whole is a plain green border, surrounded by a simple black line.

MISSISSIPPI.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1817.

In the centre of a white or silver circular field is the American eagle, with wide-spread wings, occupying the entire surface; which may be considered as denoting that all the people of the State, from whatever clime or country they may have come, are purely American in feeling, and are content to repose their trust under the broad wings of the "bird of liberty." In the right talon of the eagle is a bundle of four arrows, significant of power to sustain the principles of government, and to repel the assaults of an enemy; while an olive branch in the left betokens a disposition to maintain peace. Around the outer circle, between parallel lines, are the words, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of Mississippi."

ILLINOIS.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1818.

In the centre of a white or silver escutcheon is a representation of the American eagle, its wings spread so as to touch the inner margin of the shield. In its right talon is the emblem of peace, an olive branch; while three arrows are grasped in the left, denoting its readiness to sustain the three great branches of government. On its breast is an escutcheon, the lower half of which is represented of a red color, and the upper half blue, the latter bearing three white or silver stars. From its beak extends a label, waving in the air above it, with the inscription "State Sovereignty: National Union." In the upper part of a circle enclosing the shield are the words, "Seal of the State of Illinois," and in the lower part the date, "Aug't 26, 1818."

ALABAMA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1819.

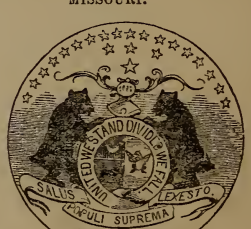
Nearly the entire of a circular field is occupied with the representation of a map, embracing the names and localities of the principal rivers and towns, as they existed at the time when the territorial government was established, 1817. A portion of East Florida, embracing the line of surface as far as Pensacola, is included in the map, as also a small portion of Tennessee, sufficient to show the boundaries on either side. Around the circle, between two parallel lines, are the words, in Roman capitals, "Alabama. Executive office."

MAINE.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1820.

A white or silver shield, on which is represented a pine-tree, with a moose-deer recumbent at its base—emblematical of the valuable timber of the State, and of the security and repose enjoyed by the animals which range its immense forests. The "supporters" are a mariner resting on his anchor, and a husbandman with his scythe—denoting that commerce and agriculture are each primary resources of the State. Above the shield is the North Star, beneath which is the motto, *Dirigo* —"I direct;" and under the shield is the name of the State, in Roman capitals; while sea and land compose the foreground. On the left, the tall masts of a ship are perceptible in the distance, the sails spread, denoting a readiness for commercial enterprise.

MISSOURI.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1821.

On a circular shield, equally divided by a perpendicular line, is a red field on the right side, in which is the white or grizzly bear of Missouri. Above, separated by a wavy or curved line, is a white or silver crescent, in an azure field. On the left, on a white field, are the arms of the United States. A band surrounds the escutcheon, on which are the words, "United we stand, divided we fall." For the crest, over a yellow or golden helmet, full faced and grated with six bars, is a silver star; and above it, a constellation of twenty-three smaller stars. The supporters are two grizzly bears, standing on a scroll inscribed, *Salus populi suprema lex esto*—"The public safety is the supreme law." Underneath are the numerals MDCCCXX., and around the circle the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Missouri."

ARKANSAS.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION. 1836.

Occupying the lower part of a circle is a shield, near the base of which is a white star on a blue field, representing the State. In the middle portion is a bee-hive, signifying industry, and a plough, denoting agriculture; while a steamboat, emblematic of commerce, fills the upper part. For the crest, the goddess of liberty is represented with her wand and cap in one hand, and a wreath of laurel in the other, surrounded by a constellation of stars, indicating the States. The supporters two eagles, one grasping a bundle of arrows, and the other an olive branch; a label extending from the claw of each, with the motto *Regnant Populi*—"The People rule." On either side, of the base is a cornucopia, and around the circle which encloses the the whole are the words, "Seal of the State of Arkansas."

MICHIGAN.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION. 1837.

On an escutcheon in the centre of a white field is the representation of a peninsula extending into a lake, a man with his gun, and the rising sun. On the upper part is the word *Tuebor*—"I will defend it;" and on a label extending across the lower part is the motto, *Si quarris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*—"If you seek a delightful country (peninsula), behold it." The supporters are a common deer on the right, and a moose on the left, both abounding in the forests of Michigan. For the crest, is the American eagle; above which, on a label waving above all, is the motto, *E Pluribus Unum.* Around the outer circle, between two parallel lines, are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Michigan, A. D. MDCCCXXXVII."

FLORIDA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1845.

The seal which was originally used for the territory of Florida, although not formally adopted as that of the State, has been continued ever since, and of course retains all its legal force. In the centre of a circular white or silver field is represented the American eagle, "the bird of liberty," grasping the emblem of peace, an olive branch, in its left talon; and in its right a bundle of three arrows, significant of the three principal reliances of good government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Above are arranged in a semi-circle thirteen stars, emblematic of the thirteen original states, and below, the ground is represented as covered with the prickly pear, a fruit common to the country, and for which an appropriate motto would be, "Let us live."

TEXAS.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1845.

Texas is the only State which enjoyed a literally independent or isolated existence previous to its admission into the Union. During its struggle with Mexico, it adopted as an official seal a white or silver star of five points on an azure field, encircled by branches of the live oak and olive. Around the outer circle were the words, "Republic of Texas" in Roman capital letters. With the exception of the words around the margin, which is now blank, except the word "Texas" in the upper half-circle, the former seal has been adopted since by the State. The live oak (*quercus virens*), which abounds in the forests of Texas, is a strong and durable timber, much used in ship-building, and forming an important article of export.

IOWA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1846.

Like some of the other States which enjoyed a territorial existence for a length of time before they were invested with the dignity of States, Iowa still retains her original seal, the device of which is perhaps more simple and expressive than that of any other State. In the centre of a white or silver circular field is an eagle in the attitude of flight, grasping in his right talon a bow, its left talon just visible within the inner circle around the field, and holding in its beak a single arrow. The words, "Seal of the Territory of Iowa," form nearly a complete circle around the field, leaving a blank space at the lower part, and these again are surrounded by white circular dots, on a black ground.

WISCONSIN.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1847.

A large portion of the field is occupied by land and water scenery, denoting the agricultural, commercial, and mining interests of the State. In the foreground is a man ploughing with a span of horses; in the middle is a pile of lead in bars, a barrel, a rake, a sheaf of wheat, an anchor, and a cornucopia. Lakes Michigan and Superior are represented, with a sloop on the former, and a steamboat on the latter, towards which an Indian on the shore is pointing. In the distance is a level prairie, skirted by a range of woodland—a light-house and school-house on the left, and the State-house in the centre. In a semi-circle above are the words, *Civilitas successit Barbarum*—"Civilization has succeeded Barbarism." At the bottom is the date when a territorial government was formed, "Fourth of July, 1836;" and around the whole are the words "The Great Seal of the Territory of Wisconsin which has not yet been changed.

CALIFORNIA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1850.

In the foreground on the left, Minerva is seated on a rock, near the bank of an extensive bay or river, which winds its course among the majestic mountains on either side. Her spear is grasped in the right hand, while the left rests on the top of her shield by her side, near which is a grizzly bear, significant of the snwy region round about. On the right is a hardy miner with his pick, seeking the golden treasures secreted among the rocks. Along the centre is seen a majestic bay, with two clippers in full view, indicating that commerce is one of the chief reliances of the people Above the snow-covered mountains, which bound the view, is the Greek word *Eurcka*—"I have found."

MINNESOTA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1857.

The seal of this State represents the peculiar circumstances under which it was originally settled, when the white man first undertook to convert its comparative deserts into productive agricultural fields. In the distance, an Indian is seen mounted on a swift steed, retreating from the haunts where he had long been accustomed to enjoy unmolested the sports of the chase, and to roam uninterruptedly amidst his native forests. In the foreground is seen the new settler, preparing for his future subsistence by turning up the furrow, preparatory to sowing seed for the harvest. His gun and ammunition are lying behind him ready to repel the assaults of savage foes, to which he is constantly exposed. The motto, *L'Etoile du Nord*, (the Star of the North,) is expressive of the bright future which this State is destined to realize.

OREGON.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1858.

The emblems on the shield in the centre of the circular ground, are indicative of the advantages to be derived from a wild and mountainous country, through the medium of commerce, which are symbolized by the range of mountains depicted in the lower, and by the ship occupying the upper portion of the escutcheon. The right supporter is a representative of that unfortunate race who once entirely possessed the country, but who have been compelled to yield their heritage in part to the power of that enterprising people whose emblem is the eagle, here used as the left supporter. The crest, a beaver, denotes the sort of trade which formerly distinguished the inhabitants of this region.

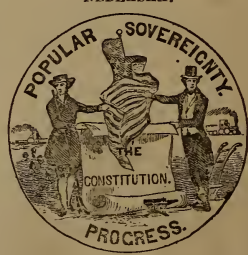
In the background the Rocky Mountains with the sun setting beyond them and a single bright star above. Nearer, forests along the banks of the Missouri, on which a large steamer is plowing its way. Still nearer, a vast plain on which a party of hunters are pursuing the buffalo. Toward the foreground a log-cabin and a train of emigrant wagons, and in the immediate foreground a farmer plowing with a two-horse team. The motto is *Ad Astra per Aspera*, Through rough ways to the Stars.

Admitted into the Union 1861.

UTAH.

The simple device adopted for this territory is sufficiently expressive, and requires no lengthened explanation of what it is intended to symbolize. The bee-hive, in all ages, has been regarded as the emblem of industry, and the position in which it is here represented, as resting on a substantial foundation, implies that it is the certain harbinger of success in every important undertaking. The representations of vegetation in the background, imply that these productions of the soil are to be obtained by well-applied skill and industry, and upon these are the people to rely for a prosperous future. Perhaps, if we take into consideration the social condition of the original settlers of this territory, the bee-hive may be regarded as significant of the unity of interests at that time predominant. The dates at the top and bottom indicate the first formation of a territorial government.

NEBRASKA.



This seal displays the characteristics of the settlers who have adopted this territory as their future home. Representatives of the two principal classes of people (agricultural and mechanical) are seen in the act of upholding the Constitution, over which the American flag is gathered, in token of its care and protection. The steamboat, seen in the distance on the right, indicates that the State possesses many resources for extensive commerce, which may be materially aided by railroads and other internal improvements, which are shadowed out on the left The plow and the anvil are emblems of the immense agricultural and mineral advantages which abound in every direction, and whose development is certain to secure for this territory an eminent degree of wealth and prosperity. The motto, "Popular Sovereignty," expresses the will of the people to govern themselves, and is only the embodiment of a sentiment almost universally prevalent.

MOTTOES OF THE UNITED STATES

AND OF

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

UNITED STATES. *E Pluribus Unum.* One of many.
ALABAMA. . . . . [No motto.]
ARKANSAS. . . . . *Regnant Populi.* The people rule.
CALIFORNIA. . . . . *Eureka.* I have found it.
CONNECTICUT. *Qui transtulit sustinet.* He who brought us hither will preserve us.
DELAWARE. . . . . Liberty and independence.
FLORIDA. . . . . In God is our trust.
GEORGIA. . . . . Wisdom, justice, and moderation.
ILLINOIS. . . . . State sovereignty and national union.
INDIANA. . . . . [No motto.]
IOWA. . . . . Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.
KENTUCKY. . . . . United we stand, divided we fall.
LOUISIANA. . . . . Union and confidence.
MAINE. . . . . *Dirigo.* I take the lead.
MASSACHUSETTS. *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.* By her sword she seeks the calm repose of liberty.
MARYLAND. . . . . Industry the means, and plenty the result.
MICHIGAN. . . . *Si quaeris peninsulam amœnam circumspice.* If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.
MISSOURI. . . . . *Salus populi suprema lex esto.* The welfare of the people is the first great law.
MISSISSIPPI. . . . . [No motto.]
N. CAROLINA. . . [No motto.]
N. HAMPSHIRE. . [No motto.]
NEW JERSEY. . . . Liberty and independence.
NEW YORK. . . . . *Excelsior.* Higher.
OHIO. . . . . [No motto.]
PENNSYLVANIA. . Virtue, liberty, and Independence.
RHODE ISLAND. . In God we hope.
S. CAROLINA. . . *Animus Opibus que Parati.* Ever ready with our lives and property.
TENNESSEE. . . . . [No motto.]
TEXAS. . . . . [No motto.]
VERMONT. . . . . Liberty and Independence.
VIRGINIA. . . . . *Sic semper tyrannis.* So be it ever to tyrants.
MINNESOTA. . . . . *L'Etoile du Nord.* The Star of the North.
WISCONSIN. . . *Civilitas successit barbarum.* Civilized life takes the place of savage.
KANSAS. . . . . *Ad astra per aspera.* By rugged ways (we ascend) to the stars.
OREGON. . . . . *Alis volat propriis.* She sails with her own wings.
WEST VIRGINIA.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless otherwise provided by law.

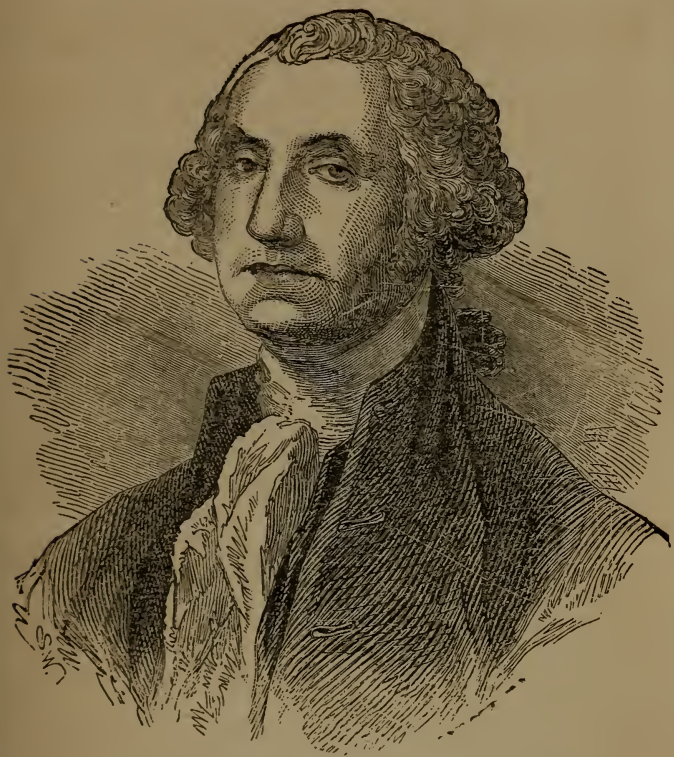
The Vice-President of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of an equal division. In his absence, a President *pro tem.* is chosen from among the members.

The Senate comprises two members from each state, (now numbering of course 62,) who are chosen by the state legislatures for the term of six years—one-third biennially.

The members of the House of Representatives (limited by law to the number of 233) are elected by the people for the term of two years, and are apportioned among the different states, according to population, in the following manner: After each decennial enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the states, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the rates of apportionment. The representative population of each state is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above-named ratio, the quotient giving the apportionment of representatives to each state. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning to as many states having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives 233, one additional member each for its fraction. If, after the apportionment, new states are admitted, representatives are assigned to such states on the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 233; but such excess continues only until the next apportionment under the succeeding census. When the apportionment is completed, the Secretary sends a certificate thereof to the House of Representatives, and to the Governors of the states a certificate of the number apportioned to each state.

The present number of representatives is 234, an additional one being assigned to California by the act of July 30, 1852. There are, besides, seven delegates—one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska—who have a right to speak, but no vote.

Since the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation of senators and representatives has been $8 a-day during the period of attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and $8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to or returning from the seat of government. The President of the Senate, *pro tem.* and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each receive double this sum. At the first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, however, an act was passed, fixing the pay of members at $3,000 per annum, but the rates of mileage were left undisturbed.



GEORGE WASHINGTON,

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The most exemplary character, perhaps, that ever adorned any era in history, and who received in his life-time the noble appellations of "the Founder of a Republic," and "the Father of his Country," was born in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, on the 22d day of February, 1732. His early instruction was domestic and scanty, but full of good discipline and sound principles; and as his father died when he was only ten years old, he had no subsequent opportunities for acquiring a thorough literary or scientific education. However as his mind was naturally mathematical and philosophical, he prepared himself to be useful to his fellow-citizens as a civil engineer; and as the country was wild, and much of it then unsurveyed, he occasionally found agreeable and profitable employment in surveying different

parts of his native state. He also directed much of his attention to the science of arms, in the use of which every young man was instructed, in order to repel the incursions of the Indians, who were often led on by skillful Frenchmen. At the age of nineteen he was appointed one of the adjutant-generals of Virginia, which gave him the rank of major, and soon after he was advanced to a colonelcy, and sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the Ohio with despatches to the French commander, who was erecting fortifications from Canada to New Orleans, in violation of existing treaties. The Governor was so much pleased with the faithful discharge of this duty, that he ordered his journal, which extended to only eighty days, to be printed; but, small as it was, it afforded evidence of great sagacity, fortitude, and a sound judgment, and firmly laid the foundation of his future fame.

In the spring of 1755, Washington was persuaded to accompany General Braddock as an aid, with the rank of colonel, in his disastrous expedition against Fort Du Quesne; and had his advice been followed on that occasion, the result would have been very different.

Three years afterwards (1758) Washington commanded the Virginians in another expedition against the fort, which terminated successfully. At the close of this campaign he left the army, and was soon after married to Mrs. Martha Custis, (the widow of Col. Daniel Parke Custis,) whose maiden name was Dandridge, and whose intelligent and patriotic conduct, as wife and widow, will ever be gratefully remembered in American annals.

In 1759 he was elected to the House of Burgesses, and continued to be returned to that body, with the exception of occasional intervals, until 1774, when he was sent to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress. His well-tempered zeal and his military skill, which enabled him to suggest the most proper means for national defence, if the country were urged to extremities, soon fixed all eyes upon him, as one well qualified to direct in the hour of peril; and accordingly, after the first scene of the revolutionary drama was opened at Lexington and Concord, and an army had concentrated at Cambridge, he was, on the 15th of June, 1775, unanimously appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces. The self-sacrificing spirit which governed his future course is too well known to require any elucidation.

After bringing the war to a successful termination, he hastened to Annapolis, where Congress were then in session, and on the 23d of December, 1783, formally resigned his commission.

In May, 1787, he was elected to the Convention which met at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and was at once called upon to preside over its deliberations. After that admirable instrument was adopted by the people, he was unanimously elected the first President of the United States for four years; at the expiration of which, he was unanimously re-elected for a second term.

On the 12th of December, 1799, he was seized with an inflammation in the throat, which grew worse the next day, and terminated his life on the 14th, in the 68th year of his age.

JOHN ADAMS.

THE SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

And whose fame as a patriot and statesman is imperishable, was born at Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735. He early displayed superior capacity for learning, and graduated at Cambridge college with great credit. After qualifying himself for the legal profession,

he was admitted to practice in 1761, and soon attained that distinction to which his talents were entitled. From the commencement of the troubles with Great Britain, in 1769, he was among the most active in securing the freedom of his country. Being elected to the first Continental Congress, he took a prominent part in all the war measures that were then originated: and subsequently suggested the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. He was one of the committee which reported the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the next year visited France as commissioner to form a treaty of alliance and commerce with that country. Although the object had been accomplished before his arrival, his visit had otherwise a favorable effect on the existing position of affairs; and he was afterwards appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which, after many laborious and fruitless efforts, was finally accomplished in 1783. In 1785, he was sent to England as the first minister from this country, and on his return was elected first Vice-President, in which office he served two terms, and was then, in 1797, elected to succeed Washington as President. Many occurrences tended to embarrass his administration, and to render it unpopular; but it is now generally admitted to have been characterized by patriotism and vigor equal to the emergencies which then existed. His political opponents, however, managed to defeat his re-election, and he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Jefferson, in 1801; after which, he retired to his farm at Quincy, where his declining years were passed in the gratification of his unabated love for reading and contemplation, and where he was constantly cheered by an interesting circle of friendship and affection. The semi-centennial anniversary of American Independence (July 4, 1826,) was remarkable, not merely for the event which it commemorated, but for the decease of two of the most active participants in the measures by which independence was achieved. On that day, Adams and Jefferson were both gathered to their fathers, within about four hours of each other, "cheered by the benediction of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example."

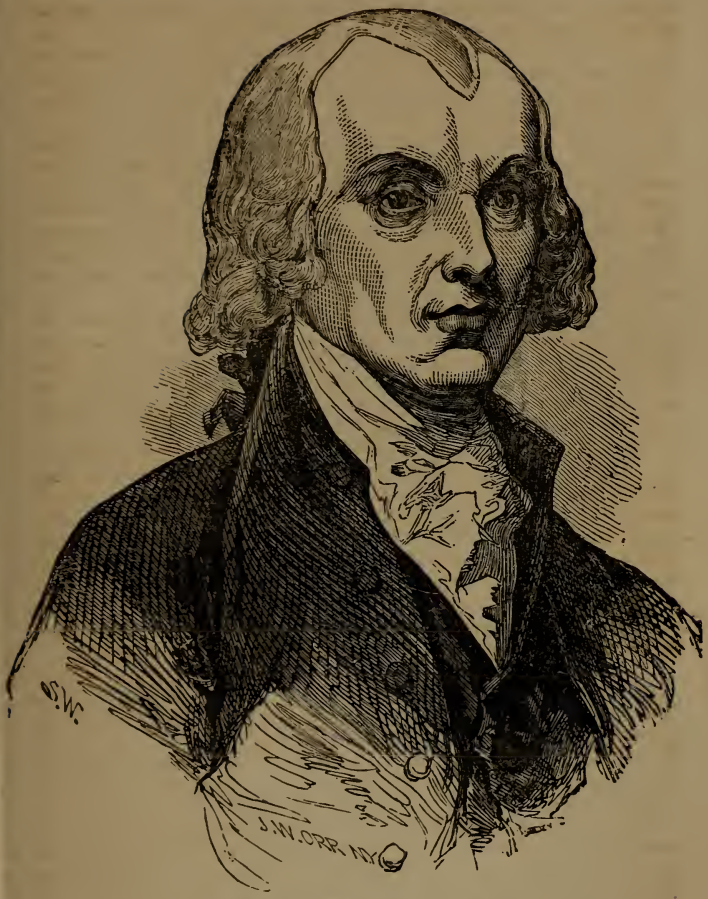
As has been noticed elsewhere, Mr. Adams deemed it prudent, in the early part of his administration, when impending difficulties with France seemed to render war inevitable, to offer Washington the commission of lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army, which he accepted as a matter of duty, and held until his death, but fortunately never found it necessary to take the field.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., (near Monticello, the seat where he died,) April 13, 1743. He was educated at William and Mary's college, and graduated with distinction when quite young. He was a great lover of learning, and particularly of natural philosophy. With the celebrated George Wythe, he commenced the study of the law, and became a favorite pupil. Mr. Jefferson was never distinguished as an advocate, but was considered a good lawyer. Soon after he came to

the bar, he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, and in that body was duly appreciated for his learning and aptitude for business. He at once took fire at British oppression; and in 1774, he employed his pen in discussing the whole course of the British ministry. The work was admired, and made a text-book by his countrymen. In June, 1775, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, from Virginia. In this body he soon became conspicuous, and was considered a firm friend to American liberty. In 1776, he was chosen chairman of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. This instrument is nearly all his own, and was sanctioned by his coadjutors with few alterations. In 1778, Mr. Jefferson was appointed ambassador to France, to form a treaty with that government, but ill health prevented his accepting of this office. He succeeded Patrick Henry, in 1779, as Governor of Virginia, and continued in that station two years. In 1781, he composed his notes on Virginia. In 1783, he was sent to France, to join the ministers of our country, Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin. In 1785, he succeeded Dr. Franklin as ambassador, and continued performing the duties of that office for two years, when he retired, and returned home. In 1789, he was made secretary of state, under Washington, in which situation he was highly distinguished for his talents. This station he resigned in 1793, and retired to private life. In 1797, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and took his seat as President of the Senate, on the following 4th of March. In 1801, he was elected President of the United States, which office he held for eight years. After completing his second term, he retired to private life, in which he spent his days in philosophical pursuits, until the 4th of July, 1826, when he expired, just fifty years after penning the Declaration of Independence. His course was one of his own. Never lived there a politician, who did more than Thomas Jefferson, to bring his fellow-citizens to his own opinions.



JAMES MADISON,

THE FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born in Orange county, Va., March 16, 1751. His studies, preparatory to entering Princeton College, were pursued under the most favorable circumstances, he being provided with the most accomplished instructors, and he graduated with hi h honor in 1771. On

returning to Virginia, he zealously commenced the study of the law, which he subsequently abandoned for political life.

In 1776, he was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia; and from this period, for more than forty years, he was continually in office, serving his state and his country in various capacities, from that of a state legislator to that of President.

In 1778, he was elected by the legislature to the executive council of the state, where he rendered important aid to Henry and Jefferson, governors of Virginia, during the time he held a seat in the council; and by his probity of character, faithfulness in the discharge of duty, and amiableness of deportment, he won the approbation of these great men. In the winter of 1779–80, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, and became immediately an active and leading member, as the journal of that body abundantly testifies.

In 1784, '5, '6, he was a member of the legislature of Virginia. In 1787, he became a member of the Convention held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for the government of the United States. Perhaps no member of that body had more to do with the formation of that noble instrument, the "Constitution of the United States of America," than Mr. Madison.

It was during the recess between the proposition of the Constitution by the Convention of 1787, and its adoption by the states, that that celebrated work, "The Federalist," made its appearance. This is known to be the joint production of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison. This same year he was elected to Congress, and held his seat until the Continental Congress passed away among the things that were. He was a member of the state convention of Virginia which met to adopt the Constitution, and on the establishment of the new Congress under the Constitution, he was chosen a member, retaining his seat until the close of Washington's administration.

In 1801, as one of the presidential electors, he had the gratification of voting for his illustrious friend Jefferson, who immediately offered him a place in his cabinet, which was accepted. Accordingly he entered on the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State, which duties he continued to perform during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and on the retirement of that great statesman, in 1809, he succeeded to the Presidency, in which office he served two terms.

Mr. Madison then retired to his peaceful home in Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his days in favorite pastimes, loved by the many and respected by all, until the 28th day of June, 1826, when the last survivor of the framers of our Constitution was gathered to his fathers, full of years and glory.

JAMES MONROE,

THE FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

One of the few exalted characters that served his country in both a civil and military capacity, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758, and was educated at William and Mary's college, whence he graduated in 1776, and commenced the study of the law. Anxious to aid in the struggle for independence, which had then just began, he abandoned his studies, and entered the army as a cadet—joining a corps under the gallant General Mercer. He soon distinguished himself in several well-fought battles, and rapid promotion

followed, until he reached the rank of captain. He was at Harlem Heights and White Plains, and shared the perils and fatigues of the distressing retreat of Washington through New Jersey, as well as the glory of the victory over the Hessians at Trenton, where he received a musket-ball in the shoulder; notwithstanding which, he valiantly "fought out the fight." He subsequently accepted the post of an aid to Lord Stirling, with the rank of major, in which position he saw much hard service—being engaged in almost every conflict for the two succeeding campaigns, and displaying great courage and coolness at the bloody battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Aspiring to a separate command, he obtained permission to raise a regiment in his native state; for which purpose he left the army, and returned to Virginia, where he encountered so many unexpected and discouraging obstacles, that he finally relinquished the enterprise, and resumed his law studies in the office of Mr. Jefferson.

In 1780 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and in the following year was made one of Governor Jefferson's council, in which he continued until 1783, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he became a member of the Continental Congress. After serving three years in that body, he was again returned to the state legislature.

In 1788, while a member of the Convention to decide upon the adoption of the new Constitution, he voted in the minority against that instrument; but this vote did not at all affect his popularity Two years afterwards he was elected United States' senator, and in 1794 he was sent envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles. After settling the cession of Louisiana to the United States, he went to England to succeed Mr. King as minister at the court of St. James. The affair of the frigate Chesapeake placing him in an uncomfortable situation, he returned to the United States, and, in 1810, was once more elected to the Virginia legislature. He was soon after chosen governor of that state, in which office he remained until Mr. Madison called him to assume the duties of Secretary of State in his cabinet. In 1817, he was elected President of the United States, and in 1821 was unanimously re-elected, with the exception of a single vote in New Hampshire. His administration was a prosperous and quiet one.

He united with Jefferson and Madison in founding the university of Virginia; and when the convention was formed for the revision of the constitution of his state, he was called to preside over its action. Not long after this, he went to reside with a beloved daughter (the wife of Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq.) in New York city, where he lived until the anniversary of independence in 1831, when, "amidst the pealing joy and congratulations of that proud day, he passed quietly and in glory away."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

THE SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born at Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767, and received the advantages of a pretty thorough education before entering Harvard college, which was not until the year 1786. After graduating with marked credit, he commenced the study of law at Newburyport, in the

office of the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, for many years afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts. While pursuing his studies he found leisure to write several newspaper essays, which attracted much attention, and displayed a maturity of taste and judgment seldom attained so early in life. In 1794 Washington appointed him minister to the Netherlands, and subsequently transferred him to Portugal. He was afterwards, at different periods, minister to Prussia, Russia, and England; and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent in 1815. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of State, in which office he continued during Mr. Monroe's administration, eight years; when he was elected by the House of Representatives President of the United States—the people having failed in making a choice. Like his father, he encountered strong opposition, and only served one term in this office, being defeated in a re-election by General Jackson. He then retired to his farm at Quincy, but did not long remain in private life; for two years afterwards, he was chosen representative in Congress, and continued to be re-elected until his death, which occurred in the capitol at Washington, February 23, 1848. Two days previous to this sad event, while engaged in his duties in the House of Representatives, he received a paralytic stroke, which apparently deprived him of all consciousness. He was borne to the Speaker's room, where he received every attention that could be bestowed by anxious and devoted friends, but all in vain—his hour was come. The last words he was heard to utter were, "This is the last of earth!"

Mr. Adams was a man of rare gifts and rich acquisitions. A diligent student, and economical of his time, he found opportunity, amidst all his public cares, to cultivate his tastes for literature and the sciences. He was one of the finest classical and belles-lettres scholars of his time, and filled the chair of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in Harvard college for several years. Even in his old age, he often astonished his hearers with the elegant classical allusions and rhetorical tropes with which he enriched and embellished his own productions.

ANDREW JACKSON,

THE SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

A STATESMAN of rare integrity, and a general of invincible skill and courage, was born at Waxhaw, Lancaster county, S. C., in 1767, and while yet a mere lad, did something towards achieving the independence of his country. It is said that he commenced his military career at the age of fourteen years, and was soon after taken prisoner, together with an elder brother. During his captivity, he was ordered

by a British officer to perform some menial service, which he promptly refused, and for this refusal he was "severely wounded with the sword which the Englishman disgraced." He was educated for the bar, and commenced practice at Nashville, Tenn., but relinquished his legal pursuits to "gain a name in arms." In the early part of the war of 1812, Congress having voted to accept fifty thousand volunteers, General Jackson appealed to the militia of Tennessee, when twenty-five hundred enrolled their names, and presented themselves to Congress, with Jackson at their head. They were accepted, and ordered to Natchez, to watch the operations of the British in lower Mississippi. Not long after, he received orders from head-quarters, to disband his men, and send them to their homes. To obey, he foresaw, would be an act of great injustice to his command, and reflect disgrace on the country, and he resolved to disobey. He accordingly broke up his camp, and returned to Nashville, bringing all his sick with him, whose wants on the way he relieved with his private means, and there disbanded his troops in the midst of their homes.

He was soon called to the field once more, and his commission marked out his course of duty on the field of Indian warfare. Here for years he labored, and fought, and diplomatized, with the most consummate wisdom and undaunted courage. It was about this time that the treaty of the "Hickory Ground" occurred, which gave him the familiar sobriquet of "Old Hickory."

The crowning glory of his whole military career was the battle of New Orleans; which will ever occupy one of the brightest pages in American history.

At the close of the war he returned to his home in Nashville; but in 1818 was again called on by his country to render his military services in the expulsion of the Seminoles. His conduct during this campaign has been both bitterly condemned and highly applauded. An attempt in the House of Representatives to inflict a censure on the old hero for the irregularities of this campaign, after a long and bitter debate, was defeated by a large majority.

In 1828, and again in 1832, General Jackson was elected to fill the presidential chair; thus occupying that elevated position for eight successive years. He then retired to his hospitable mansion ("The Hermitage") near Nashville, "loaded with wealth and honors, bravely won," where he continued to realize all the enjoyments that are inseparable from a well-spent life, until death translated him to those higher rewards, which "earth can neither give nor take away." He died June 8, 1845, and his last hours were soothed by a trustful reliance on the Saviour of the world for salvation.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

THE EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born in the flourishing town of Kinderhook, New York, September 5, 1782, and early received the best education that could then be obtained in the schools in his immediate vicinity. Having sufficiently prepared himself for the study of law, he entered the office of Francis Sylvester, in his native town, where he remained about six

years. But law did not engross his whole time: he found leisure occasionally to peer into the mysteries of political economy, and finally arrived at the conclusion that his chances for fame and fortune were at least equal in the arena of politics to anything he might accomplish by a strict adherence to legal pursuits. Fully impressed with this idea, he early set about cultivating what little popularity could be gained in his limited sphere, and so won upon the confidence of his neighbors and friends as to be appointed, while yet in his *teens*, a delegate to a convention in his native county, in which important political measures were to be acted upon.

In 1808 he was appointed surrogate of Columbia county, the first public office he ever held; and in 1812 and 1816 he was elected to the state senate, in which body he became a distinguished leader of the Madison party, and one of its most eloquent supporters.

In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he held his seat for nearly eight years, and became remarkable not only for his close attention to business, but also for his devotion to the great principles of the democratic party.

In 1828 he was elected Governor of his native state, and entered upon the duties of that office on the first of January, 1829; but he filled the gubernatorial chair for only a few weeks. In March following, when General Jackson was elevated to the Presidency, he tendered Mr. Van Buren the post of Secretary of State, which was accepted. At the expiration of two years he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and was immediately appointed minister to England; but when his nomination was submitted to the Senate, (June 25, 1831,) it was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice-President, (Mr. Calhoun,) and of course he was recalled. As his friends attributed his rejection entirely to personal and political rancor, it only served to raise Mr. Van Buren in the estimation of his political adherents; and the result was, that in May following he was nominated with great unanimity for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. His triumphant election was regarded not merely as a high compliment to himself, but as a wholesome rebuke to his opponents.

In 1836 he was put in nomination for the chief magistracy, to which he was elected by a large majority over General Harrison; but at the next Presidential election, the tables were turned, and he only received sixty votes out of two hundred and ninety-four.

After his defeat, he returned to Kinderhook, where he remained some time, and then visited Europe, with one of his sons, whose restoration to health was the principal object of his journey.

Not long after his return, he consented to become once more a candidate for the Presidency, and in 1848 received the nomination of the Free-soil party; but he did not secure a single electoral vote. Since then, he has had little to do with political affairs; yet it has been recently manifested that his opinions have undergone some modification, and he is now avowedly favorable to the election of the democratic nominee, James Buchanan, to the office of President.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

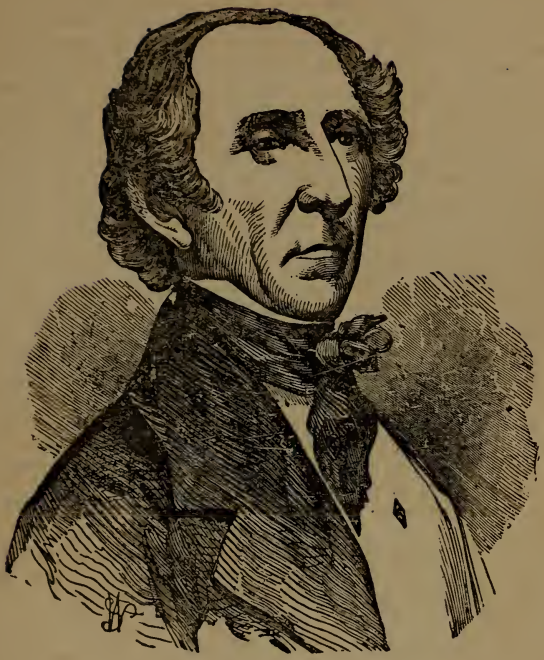
THE NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Was born in Charles City county, Va., February 9, 1773, and was educated for the medical profession at Hampden Sydney college. He graduated at a time when our north-western frontier was suffering

much from the neighboring Indians; and believing that he could be of greater service in repelling the savage invaders than in pursuing his studies, he accepted an ensign's commission from President Washington, and joined the army. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1792, and his skill and bravery were highly commended by General Wayne, under whose command he was engaged in several actions. After the bloody battle of Miami Rapids, he was rewarded with the rank of captain, and immediately placed in command of Fort Washington. In 1797 he resigned his commission, for the purpose of accepting the office of secretary of the North-west Territory, from which he was elected a delegate to Congress in 1799.

When a territorial government was formed for Indiana, he was appointed the first governor, and continued in that office till 1813. To his civil and military duties he added those of commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs; and, in the course of his administration, he concluded thirteen important treaties with the different tribes. On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, the news of which was received throughout the country with a burst of enthusiasm. During the war of 1812 he was made commander of the north-western army of the United States, and he bore a conspicuous part in the leading events in the campaign of 1812–13, the defence of Fort Meigs, and the victory of the Thames. In 1814, he was appointed, in conjunction with his companions in arms, Governor Shelby and General Cass, to treat with the Indians in the north-west, at Greenville; and, in the following year, he was placed at the head of a commission to treat with various other important tribes.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress from Ohio; and, in 1828, he was sent minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Colombia. On his return, he took up his residence at North Bend, on the Ohio, where he lived upon his farm, in comparative retirement, till 1837, when he became a candidate for the Presidency; and although defeated on the first trial, four years afterwards he was elected by a large majority, and inaugurated in 1841. But he did not long survive this crowning honor, as he died on the 4th of April, just one month after entering upon his duties. His funeral obsequies were performed on the 7th, and an immense concourse assembled to pay their testimony of respect. Funeral services and processions also took place in most of the principal cities throughout the country. As General Harrison was the first President who died while in office, his successor Mr. Tyler, recommended that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and accordingly it was so observed.

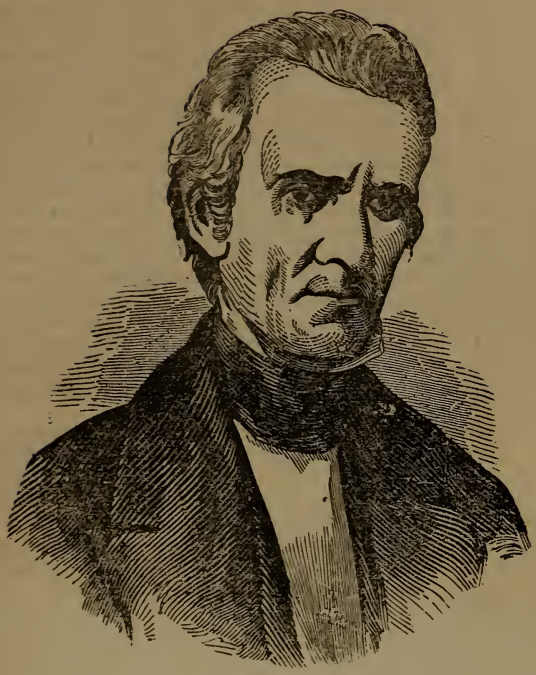


JOHN TYLER,

THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. HARRISON AS PRESIDENT,

Was born at Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1790, and at the age of twelve years entered William and Mary's college, where he graduated with distinguished merit five years afterwards. Few have commenced life at so early a period as Mr. Tyler—he having been admitted to the bar when only nineteen, and elected to the Virginia legislature before attaining his twenty-second year. In 1816 he was sent to Congress; in 1825, elected Governor of Virginia, and in 1827 became United States senator; in which capacity he firmly supported the administration of General Jackson—voting against the tariff bill of 1828, and against re-chartering the United States Bank. Notwith-

standing this last vote, the friends of the bank, presuming upon his well-known conservatism, at the special session of Congress called by his predecessor, introduced a bill for the establishment of the "Fiscal Bank of the United States," which passed both houses by small majorities, and which Mr. Tyler felt bound to veto. But this did not dishearten the friends of the measure, who modified and rechristened their financial plan, which, under the name of "Fiscal Corporation of the United States," again passed both houses of Congress, and was again vetoed by the President. Of course, a large portion of the party that elected him were greatly dissatisfied with his course, and their denunciations of his alleged faithlessness were "loud and deep." To add to the embarrassments which were accumulating around him, the members of his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Webster, resigned their places; but even this implied rebuke did not shake his integrity of purpose. An equally efficient phalanx of talent was called to his aid, and he had the satisfaction of seeing that his views were endorsed by a large number of leading statesmen. It has been often asserted that Mr. T. had pledged himself to sustain the financial schemes of the bank and its friends; but this has always been denied, and circumstances certainly warrant the conclusion that the assertion is unfounded. So gross and bitter were the assaults made upon him, that he felt called upon to defend himself from their violence; and, after declaring his determination to do his duty, regardless of party ties, he said: "I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial History, in confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which, for sinister motives, has been placed upon them." On the expiration of his official term, he retired to his estate at Williamsburg, where he still continues to reside, secure in the respect of a large circle of friends, and far aloof from the troublous vortex of political life.



JAMES KNOX POLK,

THE TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., November 2, 1795, and there received the rudiments of his early education. In 1806 his father removed to Nashville, Tenn., taking his family with him, and here it was that Mr. Polk pursued those preliminary studies which were requisite to qualify him for the legal profession. After due preparation, he entered the office of the Hon. Felix Grundy, under whose able instruction he made such rapid progress, that he was admitted to practice in 1820. His duties at the bar did not prevent him from taking part in the political affairs of the day; and in this sphere his

comprehensive views and zealous devotion to democracy soon secured him a widely-extended popularity, which resulted in his election to the legislature of Tennessse in 1823. In 1825, while yet in his thirtieth year, he was chosen a member of Congress, in which body he remained fourteen years—being honored with the Speakership for several sessions. So well satisfied were his constituents with his congressional course, that he was elected Governor by a large majority, but some questions of local policy subsequently defeated his re-election.

In 1844 he was unexpectedly nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore and, having received sixty-five electoral votes more than his rival candidate, Mr. Clay, he was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1845.

Soon after Mr. Polk assumed the reins of government, the country became involved in a war with Mexico, which was little more than a series of victories wherever the American banner was displayed, and which resulted in important territorial acquisitions. The ostensible ground for this war, on the part of Mexico, was the admission of Texas into the Union, which was one of the first acts of Mr. Polk's administration. The Mexicans, however, paid dearly for asserting their frivolous claims to Texas as a revolted province, and the prompt and energetic course pursued by Mr. Polk was sanctioned and sustained by a large majority of the people.

But notwithstanding the advantageous issue of the war, the acquisition of Texas, and the satisfactory settlement of several vexed questions of long standing, Mr. Polk was not nominated for a second term—various extraneous matters leading to the selection of another candidate. Perhaps it was fortunate for the country and for himself that he was permitted to retire to the more congenial enjoyment of private life; for his health had become very much impaired, and he did not long survive after reaching his home in Nashville. He died June 15, 1849.

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

THE ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born in Orange county, Va., November 24, 1790, and, after receiving an indifferent education, passed a considerable portion of his boyhood amid the stirring scenes which were being enacted at that time on our western border. In 1808 he was appointed a lieutenant

in the United States infantry, and subsequently was promoted to a captaincy for his efficient services against the Indians. Soon after the declaration of war in 1812 he was placed in command of Fort Harrison, which he so gallantly defended with a handful of men against the attack of a large body of savages, as to win the brevet rank of major. So familiar did he become with the Indian character, and with the mode of warfare of that wily foe, that his services at the West and South were deemed indispensable in the subjugation and removal of several hostile tribes. While effecting these desirable objects, he was occasionally rewarded for his toils and sacrifices by gradual promotion, and in 1840 attained the rank of brigadier-general. At the commencement of the troubles with Mexico, in 1845, he was ordered to occupy a position on the American side of the Rio Grande, but not to cross that river unless attacked by the Mexicans. He was not, however, allowed to remain long in repose: the enemy, by attacking Fort Brown, which he had built on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, soon afforded him an opportunity to display his skill and valor, and gloriously did he improve it. The brilliant battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where he contended successfully against fearful odds, were precursors to a series of victories which have few parallels in military annals. The attack on Matamoras, the storming of Monterey, the sanguinary contest at Buena Vista, and the numerous skirmishes in which he was engaged, excited universal admiration; and on his return home, after so signally aiding to "conquer a peace" with Mexico, he was everywhere received with the most gratifying demonstrations of respect and affection. In 1848 General Taylor received the nomination of the whig party for the office of President of the United States, and, being elected, was inaugurated the year following. But the cares and responsibilities of this position were greater than his constitution could endure, hardened as it had been both in Indian and civilized warfare. After the lapse of little more than a year from the time he entered upon his new career, he sunk under its complicated trials, and his noble spirit sought refuge in a more congenial sphere, July 9, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. TAYLOR, AS PRESIDENT,

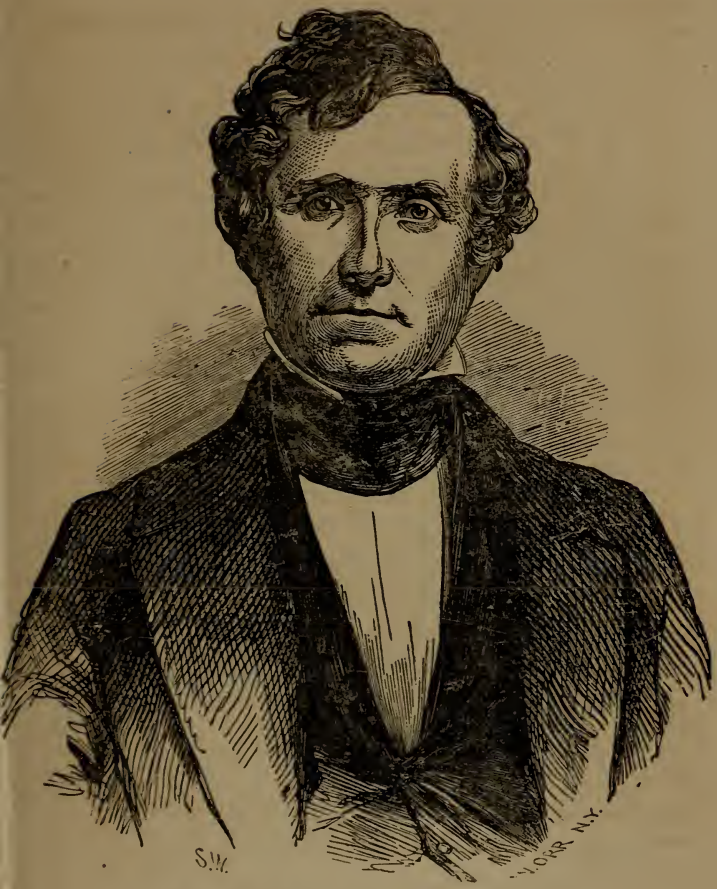
Was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N.Y., January 7, 1800, and did not enjoy the advantages of any other education than what he derived from the then inefficient common schools of the county. At an early age he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county to learn a trade, and here he soon attracted the attention of a friend, who placed him in a lawyer's office—thus opening a new, and what was destined to be a most honorable and distinguished career. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney, and two years afterwards as counsellor in the Supreme Court Soon attracting attention, he

established himself at Buffalo, where his talents and business habits secured him an extended practice.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie county. At this time he distinguished himself for his untiring opposition to imprisonment for debt, and to this are the people indebted in a great degree for the expunging of this relic of barbarism from the statute book. Having gained a high reputation for legislative capacity, in 1833 he was elected a member of the national House of Representatives; and on the assembling of the Twenty-seventh Congress, to which he was re-elected by a larger majority than was ever given to any person in his district, he was placed in the arduous position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the government from its existing pecuniary embarrassments. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the state of New York by a larger majority than had been given to any state office for many years. In 1848 he was selected as candidate for Vice-President, General Taylor heading the ticket. On his election to that high office, he resigned his position as Comptroller, and entered upon his duties as President of the United States Senate. The courtesy, ability, and dignity exhibited by him, while presiding over the deliberations of that body, received general commendation. Upon the sudden death of General Taylor, he became President, and promptly selected a cabinet, distinguished for its ability, patriotism, and devotion to the Union, and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the country.

After serving out the constitutional term, Mr. Fillmore returned to Buffalo, and again resumed those pursuits which had prepared the way to the elevated position from which he had just retired. He was welcomed home by troops of friends, with whom he still continues to enjoy an unabated popularity.

It should be borne in mind by every aspiring young man, that Mr. Fillmore is entirely indebted to his own exertions for his success in life. From a very humble origin, he attained the highest office in the world, climbing the rugged steep of fame step by step, with indefatigable industry and untiring perseverance, until he at length gained the summit, where he is long likely to enjoy his well-earned position.



FRANKLIN PIERCE,

THE TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Was born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804, and early received the advantage of a liberal education. After going through a regular collegiate course at Bowdoin college, which he entered at the age of sixteen, he became a law student in the office of Judge Woodbury at Portsmouth, whence he was transferred to the law school at

Northampton, where he remained two years, and then finished his studies with Judge Parker at Amherst. Although his rise at the bar was not rapid, by degrees he attained the highest rank as a lawyer and advocate.

In 1829 he was elected to represent his native town in the state legislature, where he served four years, during the two last of which he held the speakership, and discharged the duties with universal satisfaction.

From 1833 to 1837 he represented his state in Congress, and was then elected to the United States Senate, having barely reached the requisite age to qualify him for a seat in that body.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means, daughter of the Rev. Dr Appleton, formerly President of Bowdoin college—soon after which he removed to Concord, where he still holds a residence. He was re-elected at the expiration of his senatorial term, but resigned his seat the year following, for the purpose of devoting himself exclusively to his legal business, which had become so extensive as to require all his attention.

In 1846 he declined the office of Attorney-General, tendered to him by President Polk; but when the war with Mexico broke out, he was active in raising the New England regiment of volunteers; and afterwards accepted the commission of brigadier-general, with which he at once repaired to the field of operations, where he distinguished himself in several hard-fought battles. At Cerro-Gordo and at Chapultapec he displayed an ardor in his country's cause which extorted praise from his most inveterate political opponents; and on his return home he was everywhere received with gratifying evidences that his services were held in grateful remembrance by the people.

At the Democratic Convention held in Baltimore in 1852, after trying in vain to concentrate their votes on a more prominent candidate, that body unexpectedly nominated General Pierce for the office of President of the United States, to which he was elected by an unprecedented majority over his rival, General Scott—receiving 254 votes out of 296. He was duly inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1853, and his administration has been more remarkable for its futile attempts to reconcile conflicting interests, than for the achievement of any particular measure of great public utility. However, it will better become his future than his present biographer to "speak of him as he is; nor aught extenuate, nor aught set down in malice."

JAMES BUCHANAN,

THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the high position he has so long maintained in the political affairs of this country, Mr. Buchanan is not alone indebted to his early and thorough education, but his entire devotion to whatever he undertakes, and his perseverance in surmounting obstacles which would

intimidate less determined minds, has had a large share in promoting his advancement. He is of Irish parentage, and was born at Stony Batter, Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791. At the age of seven years he removed with his father's family to Mercersburg, and there received an education that fitted him for entering Dickinson college in 1805, where he graduated two years afterwards with the highest honors. He then studied law with James Hopkins, of Lancaster, and in 1812 was admitted to the bar, at which he attained a high rank and commanded an extensive practice.

In 1814 he commenced political life as a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, and in 1820 was sent as representative to Congress, where he remained for ten years—at the expiration of which, he declined a re-nomination.

In 1831 he was appointed minister to Russia by President Jackson, of whom he was always the consistent friend and supporter, and he negotiated a commercial treaty which proved of great advantage to American commerce.

In December, 1834, having been elected to the United States Senate, he took his seat in that body, and continued one of its most efficient members until 1845, when he accepted the office of Secretary of State under Mr. Polk. He held this responsible place until the expiration of Mr. Polk's term of service, when he returned home to repose awhile. But he did not by any means become an idle spectator in passing events: his letters and speeches show that he was no less vigilant as a private citizen, than as a counsellor in the Cabinet, or a representative and senator in Congress.

On the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, in 1853, Mr Buchanan was appointed minister to England, with which country questions were then pending that required great prudence and discrimination for their satisfactory adjustment. In his intercourse with the British diplomatists he was not only discreet, but displayed sound sense, courtly forbearance, a just assertion of our rights, and the true dignity of the American character. So entirely unexceptionable was his whole course while abroad, that on his return to this country last April—he landed in New York on the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birth-day—he was received with an almost universal enthusiasm, seldom accorded to political men.

In June, 1856, Mr. Buchanan was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati as a candidate for the Presidency; and although there were powerful political elements arrayed against him in the succeeding campaign, he was triumphantly elected to that responsible and honorable office.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

WAS born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12th, 1809. The record of his boyhood and youth, so far as we have been able to trace it, is not distinguished by anything more remarkable than the usual experience of children of pioneers in a new country. In 1816 he removed with his parents to what is now

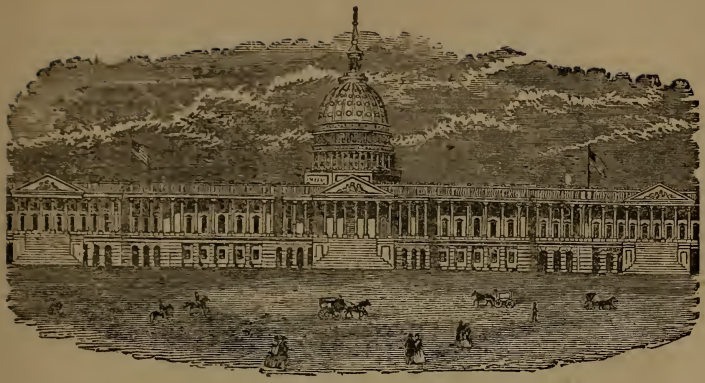
Spencer County, Indiana. Here he enjoyed the advantages of a little schooling—less than a year, however, in all. Whatever else he afterward learned from books was without the aid of the schoolmaster—the result of his own energy and indomitable perseverence.

In 1832 he served in the Blackhawk war, and on his return from that service, was nominated for the Illinois Legislature from the County of Macon. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840. While in the Legislature he placed himself on record, regarding the questions that have since continued to excite the political world, and it is but just to say that the principles which actuated him then are the moving principles of the great party he to-day represents, as the Executive of the Nation.

For many years Mr. Lincoln was a prominent leader of the Whig party in Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several Presidential campaigns. In 1844 he canvassed the entire State for Henry Clay, of whom he was a sincere and enthusiastic friend, and exerted himself powerfully for the favorite of his party, In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat on the first Monday in December, 1847, the only Whig representative from his State.

Mr. Lincoln has not been in public life as much as most of his predecessors, but his public acts are in strict accordance with his professions, and he has never disappointed his constituents.

In November, 1860, he was elected President of the United States by the party known as Republicans, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1861.



EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

The nineteenth Presidential term of four years since the establishment of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution adopted March 1, 1789, began on the 4th day of March, 1861, and it will expire on the 4th of March, 1865.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, President, - - - - - - -	$25,000
John G. Nicolay, Private Secretary, - - - - - - - - - -	2,500
William O. Stoddard, Private Secretary to sign Patents, - - -	1,500
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, Vice-President, - - - - -	8,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the Executive Department of the Government, who form the Cabinet, and hold their offices at the will of the President:—

	Salary.
William H. Seward, New York, Secretary of State, - - - - -	$8,000
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, - - - - -	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, - - - - -	8,000
Gideon Welles, Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy, - - - - -	8,000
John P. Usher, Indiana, Secretary of the Interior, - - - - -	8,000
Montgomery Blair, Maryland, Postmaster-General, - - - - -	8,000
Edward Bates, Missouri, Attorney-General, - - - - - - - -	8,000

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

NAME.	STATE.	CAPITAL.	SALARY.
Abner Coburn.....	Maine,	Augusta,	$1,500
John A. Gilmore.....	New Hampshire,	Concord,	1,000
Frederick Holbrook....	Vermont,	Montpelier,	1,000
John A. Andrew.....	Massachusetts,	Boston,	3,500
William Sprague.....	Rhode Island,	Providence and Newport,	1,000
Wm. A. Buckingham..	Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	1,000
Horatio Seymour.....	New York,	Albany,	4,000
Joel Parker.....	New Jersey,	Trenton,	3,000
Andrew G. Curtin.....	Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	4,000
William Cannon.....	Delaware,	Dover,	1,333 1-3
Augustus W. Bradford..	Maryland,	Annapolis,	3,600
Francis Pierpont.....	Virginia,	Norfolk,	2,500
Arthur J. Boreman.....	West Virginia,	Wheeling,	2,500
Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee,	Nashville,	.....
—— Bramlette.....	Kentucky,	Frankfort,	2,500
David Tod.....	Ohio,	Columbus,	1,800
Austin Blair	Michigan,	Lansing,	1,000
Oliver P. Morton... ...	Indiana,	Indianapolis,	3,000
Richard Yates.....	Illinois,	Springfield,	1,500
Hamilton R. Gamble....	Missouri,	Jefferson City,	3,000
John R. Needham.....	Iowa,	Des Moines,	2,000
Edward Salomon.....	Wisconsin,	Madison,	1,250
Henry A. Swift.	Minnesota,	St. Paul,	1,500
Thomas Carney.....	Kansas,	Topeka,	.....
Leland Stanford.....	California,	Sacramento,	7,000
Addison C. Gibbs.....	Oregon,	Salem,	1,500
Alvin Saunders.....	Nebraska Ter.,	Omaha City,	2,500
William Pickering.....	Washington Ter.	Olympia,	3,000
James W. Nye.....	Nevada Ter.,	Carson City,	2,500
John Evans.....	Colorado Ter.,	Denver City,	2,500
Stephen S. Harding.....	Utah Ter.,	Salt Like City,	2,500
William Jayne.....	Dakota Ter.,	Yankton,	4,000
Henry Connelly.....	New Mexico,	Santa Fe,	3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT

ARTICLES OF WAR.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING RULES AND ARTICLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the passage of this act, the following shall be the rules and articles by which the armies of the United States shall be governed:

ARTICLE 1. Every officer now in the army of the United States shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations.

ART. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined twenty-four hours; and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

ART. 3. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and a commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

ART. 4. Every chaplain commissioned in the army or armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him (excepting in cases of sickness or leave of absence), shall, on conviction thereof before a court martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay

* These rules and articles, with the exceptions indicated by the notes, annexed to articles 20, 65, and 87, remain unaltered, and in force at present.

during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court martial shall judge proper.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice-President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial.

ART. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in, any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or, coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence.

ART. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 10. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall, at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterward, have the Articles for the government of the armies of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposer whatsoever; and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United

States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Which justice, magistrate, or judge advocate, is to give to the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

ART. 11. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court martial, nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentenee of a general court martial.

ART. 12. Every colonel, or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain, or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barrack in the United States (his field officer being absent), may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

ART. 13. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, as shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be remitted by the commissary of musters, or other officer mustering, to the Department of War, as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

ART. 14. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial of having signed a false certificate relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered.

ART. 15. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary of musters

who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of muster-rolls wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 16. Any commissary of musters, or other officer, who shall be convicted of having taken money, or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on signing muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 17. Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

ART. 18. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the Department of War, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company or garrison, under his command; or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court martial, be cashiered.

ART. 19. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, or independent company, or garrison of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit, through the proper channels, to the Department of War, an exact return of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for and the time of their absence. And any officer who shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished, according ing to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

ART. 20. All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as, by sentence of a court martial, shall be inflicted.*

ART. 21. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court martial.

ART. 22. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly

* Modified by act of 29th May, 1830.

receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court martial, be cashiered.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 24. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

ART. 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier, to fight a duel, or accept a challenge if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment, at the discretion of a court martial.

ART. 26. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds, promoters, and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and be punished accordingly. And it shall be the duty of every officer, commanding an army, regiment, company, post, or detachment, who is knowing to a challenge being given or accepted by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, under his command, or has reason to believe the same to be the case, immediately to arrest and bring to trial such offenders.

ART. 27. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank), or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

ART. 28. Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

ART. 29. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beat-

ing of the reveille, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

ART. 30. All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

ART. 31. No officer commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barrack of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exactions in others; nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life brought into the garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

ART. 32. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if, upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the citizens of the United States, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done to the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a general court-martial shall direct.

ART. 33. When any commissioned officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the person or property of any citizen of any of the United States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop, or company, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by, or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring him or them to trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

ART. 34. If any officer shall think himself wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application being made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the general commanding in the state or terri-

tory where such regiments shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of and transmit, as soon as possible, to the Department of War, a true state of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

ART. 35. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain or other officer, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

ART. 36. Any commissioned officer, store-keeper, or commissary, who shall be convicted at a general court martial of having sold, without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the United States to be spoiled or damaged, shall, at his own expense, make good the loss or damage, and shall, moreover, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

ART. 37. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having sold, or designedly or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court.

ART. 38. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted before a court martial of having sold, lost, or spoiled through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as such court martial shall judge sufficient, for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer confinement, or such other corporeal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

ART. 39. Every officer who shall be convicted before a court martial of having embezzled or misapplied any money with which he may have been intrusted, for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service, or for other purposes, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporeal punishment as such court martial shall direct.

ART. 40. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other warlike stores belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel in case of their being lost, spoiled, or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service

ART. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp without leave, in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 43. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

ART. 44. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 46. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 47. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty but in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court martial.

ART. 48. And every non-commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced; and every commissioned officer knowing and allowing such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court martial.

ART. 49. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of firearms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

ART. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall direct.

ART. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

ART. 53. Any person belonging to the armies of the United States who shall make known the watchword to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

ART. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march; and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fishponds, houses, or gardens, corn-fields, enclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then commander-in-chief of the armies of the said States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law), be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court martial.

ART. 55. Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 58. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanding officer is to be answerable.

ART. 59. If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post shall be compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who shall be con-

victed of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 60. All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ART. 61. Officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in courts martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong, they shall do duty and take rank both in courts martial and on detachments which shall be composed of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

ART. 62. If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case.

ART. 63. The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President of the United States; but they are to receive every mark of respect to which their rank in the army may entitle them respectively, and are liable to be transferred, at the discretion of the President, from one corps to another, regard being paid to rank.

ART. 64. General courts martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen, inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 65.* Any general officer commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court martial, in the time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War,

* Modified by act of 29th May, 1830.

to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.

ART. 66. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps may appoint, for his own regiment or corps, courts martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial and punishment of offences not capital, and decide upon their sentences. For the same purposes, all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other places where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, and decide upon their sentences.

ART. 67. No garrison or regimental court martial shall have the power to try capital cases or commissioned officers; neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor put to hard labor, any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month.

ART. 68. Whenever it may be found convenient and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines shall be associated with the officers of the land forces, for the purpose of holding courts martial, and trying offenders belonging to either; and, in such cases, the orders of the senior officer of either corps who may be present and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.

ART. 69. The judge advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general, or officer commanding the army, detachment, or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself; and administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of the regimental and garrison courts martial:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of 'An act establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States,' without partiality, favor, or affection; and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said Articles according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You, A. B., do swear, that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

ART. 70. When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.

ART. 71. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

ART. 72. All the members of a court martial are to behave with decency and calmness; and in giving their votes are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART. 73. All persons who give evidence before a court martial are to be examined on oath or affirmation, in the following form:

"You swear, or affirm (as the case may be), the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God,"

ART. 74. On the trials of cases not capital, before courts martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence; provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.

ART. 75. No officer shall be tried but by a general court martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings of trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the court martial, require immediate example.

ART. 76. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

ART. 77. Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters, or tent, and deprived of his sword by the commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior officer shall be cashiered.

ART. 78. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with

crimes, shall be confined until tried by a court martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 79. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court martial can be assembled.

ART. 80. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States; provided the officer committing shall, at the same time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

ART. 81. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge without proper authority for so doing, nor shall suffer any person to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 82. Every officer or provost-marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report in writing, to the commanding officer, of their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court martial.

ART. 83. Any commissioned officer convicted before a general court martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

ART. 84. In cases where a court martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heinousness of the offence.

ART. 85. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it shall be added in the sentence, that the crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of the particular State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

ART. 86. The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court martial, shall, in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or department, and the party accused, with necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

ART. 87.* No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by

* So much of these rules and articles as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes and lashes, was specially repealed by act of 16th May, 1812. By act of 2d March, 1833, the repealing act was repealed, so far as it applied to the crime of desertion, which of course, revived the punishment by lashes for that offence.

the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; *nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court martial;* and no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or follower of the army, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

ART. 88. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

ART. 89. Every officer authorized to order a general court martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; which, in the cases where he has authority (by Article 65) to carry them into execution, he may suspend, until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension, together with copies of the proceedings of the court martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination. And the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment or garrison where any regimental or garrison court martial shall be held, may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court to be inflicted.

ART. 90. Every judge advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court martial to the Secretary of War; which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

The party tried by any general court martial shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court martial.

ART. 91. In cases where the general, or commanding officer may order a court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation, or imputation against any officer or soldier, the said court shall consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a judge advocate, or other suitable person as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing; all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court martial, and to examine them on oath. But they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate

the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in the question.

ART. 92. The proceedings of a court of inquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder and the president, and delivered to the commanding officer, and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence by a court martial, in cases not capital, or extending to the dismission of an officer, provided that the circumstances are such that oral testimony cannot be obtained. But as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused.

ART. 93. The judge advocate or recorder shall administer to the members the following oath:

"You shall well and truly examine and inquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God."

After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate or recorder the following oath:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceeding of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God."

The witnesses shall take the same oath as witnesses sworn before a court martial.

ART. 94. When any commissioned officer shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, or in any post or garrison, the second officer in command, or the assistant military agent, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage, then in camp or quarters, and shall make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, to the end that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

ART. 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers

and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

ART. 96. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery, or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid Rules and Articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

ART. 97. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces; save only that such courts martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

ART. 98. All officers serving by commission from the authority of any particular state, shall, on all detachments, courts martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or state officers may be older than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.

ART. 99. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

ART. 100. The President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the army.

ART. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published, once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company, mustered, or to be mustered, in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers who are, or shall be, in said service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules and regulations by which the armies of the United States have heretofore been governed, and the resolves of Congress thereunto annexed, and respecting the same, shall henceforth be void and of no effect, except so far as may relate to any transactions under them prior to the promulgation of this act, at the several posts and garrisons respectively, occupied by any part of the army of the United States. [APPROVED, April 10, 1806.]

OFFICERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	WHENCE APPOINTED.	SALARY.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War	Pennsylvania	$8,000
P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War	District of Columbia	3,000
JOHN TUCKER, " "	Pennsylvania	3,000
C. P. WOLCOTT, " "	Ohio	3,000
JOHN POTTS, Chief Clerk	District of Columbia	2,200

The following bureaus are attached to the War Department at Washington.

Adjutant-General's Office.—In this office are kept all the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army, the rolls, etc. It is here where all military commissions are made out. The Judge-Advocate General is also connected with it.

Commanding-General's Office.

The other bureaus consist of—*The Quartermaster-General's Office; the Paymaster General's Office; the Commissary-General's Office; the Surgeon-General's Office; the Engineer Office; the Topographical Bureau; and the Ordnance Bureau.*

Maj.-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK, Com.-in-Chief of Army,	California	$5,340
Brig.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General	Delaware	3,594
Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-General	Massachusetts	2,532
Maj. JAMES B. FRY, " "	Illinois	1,956
Maj. ROBERT WILLIAMS, " "	Virginia	1,956
Maj. THOMAS M. VINCENT, " "	Ohio	1,956
Maj. SAMUEL BRECK, " "	Massachusetts	1,956
JAMES L. ADDISON, Chief Clerk Adj.-General's Bureau	Maryland	1,800
Col. JOS. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General	Kentucky	2,532
Maj. LEVI C. TURNER, Deputy Judge Advocate	New York	1,956
Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-Gen.	Pennsylvania	3,594
Lieut.-Col. EBENEZER S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quar.-Gen.	Michigan	2,244
Capt. ALEXANDER J. PERRY, Ass't Quartermaster	Connecticut	2,532
Capt. BENJAMIN C. CARD, " "	Kansas	2,532
WILLIAM A. GORDON, Chief Clerk Quarterm's Bureau	Pennsylvania	1,800
Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer	Connecticut	3,594
Capt. JOHN D. KURTZ, Assistant Engineer	District of Columbia	1,956
F. N. BARBARIN, Chief Clerk of Engineer Bureau	New Jersey	1,800
Col. STEPHEN H. LONG, Chief Topographical Engineer	New Hampshire	3,594
Maj. I. C. WOODRUFF, Ass't Topographical Engineer	New Jersey	2,244
GEORGE THOMSON, Chief Clerk Bureau of Top. Engin'rs.	Maryland	1,800
Brig.-Gen. WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General	Maryland	3,594
Dr. R. C. WOOD, Ass't Surgeon-General at St. Louis	Rhode Island	2,532
Dr. JAS. R. SMITH, Assistant Surgeon-General	District of Columbia	1,956
Dr. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, Ass't Surgeon-General	Maryland	1,554
Dr. C. H. ALDEN, Ass't Surgeon-General	Pennsylvania	1,354
RICHMOND JOHNSON, Chief Clerk Surg.-Gen'ls Bureau	District of Columbia	1,800
Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance	Connecticut	3,594
Lieut.-Col WILLIAM MAYNADIER, Assistant	District of Columbia	2,244
Capt. I. G. BENTON, "	New Hampshire	1,554
Capt. G. T. BALCH, "	Ohio	1,554
CHARLES W. MORRIS, Chief Clerk of Ordnance Bureau	Pennsylvania	1,800
Vacant Paymaster-General		2,740
Maj. CAREY H. FRY, Acting Paymaster-General	Kentucky	2,740
Maj. J. LEDYARD HODGE, Additional Paymaster	District of Columbia	2,740
EDMUND H. BROOKE, Chief C'k of Paym'r-Gen's Bureau	Maryland	1,800
Col. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary-Gen'l of Subsist'e.	Kentucky	2,532
Maj. A. E. SHIRAS, Ass't Commissary-General	New Jersey	1,956
Maj. M. D. L. SIMPSON, Second Assistant	New York	1,956
WILLIAM H. WATSON, Chief Clerk Com.-Gen'ls Bureau	District of Columbia	1,800

Table of Pay, Subsistence, etc., allowed by Law to the Officers of the Army.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	Pay.	Subsistence.		Servants.			Forage furnished for Horses	
	Per Month.	Number of Rations per day.	Monthly Commutat'n value.	Number of Servants allowed.	Monthly Commutat'n value.	Total Monthly Pay.	In time of War.	In time of Peace.
General Officers.	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	& for	
Lieutenant-General	270 00	40	360 00	4	90 00	720 00	forage	$50
Aides-de-camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General, each,	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	2	2
Major-General	220 00	15	135 00	4	90 00	445 00	7	5
Senior Aide-de-camp to Gen-in-Chief.	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Aide-de-camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	24 00	....	....	....	....	24 00	2	2
Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Aide-de-camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20 00	....	...	....	....	11*	2	2
Adjutant-General's Department.								
Adjutant-General—Brigadier-Gen'l	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Ass't Adjutant-General—Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Ass't Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Col.	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Ass't Adjutant-General—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Judge-Advocate—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
" " (Division)—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Inspector-General's Department.								
Inspector-General—Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Ass't Inspector-General—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Signal Department.								
Signal Officer—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Quartermaster's Department.								
Quartermaster-Gen'l—Brig.-Gen	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 00	299 50	5	4
Ass't Quartermaster-Gen'l—Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen'l—Lt-Col.	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Quartermaster—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Ass't Quartermaster—Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
Subsistence Department.								
Commissary-Gen'l of Subs'ence—Col.	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Assistant Commissary Gen'l of Subsistence—Lieut.-Colonel	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Commissary of Subsistence—Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut	20 00	....	....	....	....	11*	....	....
Medical Department.								
Surgeon-General—Brigadier-Gen'l	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Surgeons of ten years' service	80 00	8	72 00	2	47 00	199 00	4	2
Surgeons of less than ten years' serv'e	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Ass't Surgeons of ten years' service	70 00	8	72 00	1	23 50	165 50	3	2
Ass't Surgeons of five years' service	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Pay Department.								
Paymaster-Gen'l, $2,740 per annum	....	....	....	....	....	288 33	....	..
Deputy Paymaster-Gen'l	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Paymaster	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2

Table of Pay, Subsistence, Forage, etc.—Continued.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	Pay.	Subsistence.		Servants.			Forage furnished for Horses	
	Per Month.	Number of Rations per day.	Monthly Commutat'n value.	Number of Servants allowed.	Monthly Commutat'n value.	Total Monthly Pay.	In time of War.	In time of Peace.
Officers of the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance Department.	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		
Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier-Gen'l	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
First Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Officers of Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen, and Light Artillery.								
Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
First Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Adjutant (in addition to pay) Reg'l Qr. Master (of Lieutenant.)	10 00	....	....	....	....	10 00	....	....
Officers of Artillery and Infantry.								
Colonel	95 00	6	54 00	2	45 00	194 00	4	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	3	2
Major	70 00	4	36 00	2	45 00	151 00	3	2
Captain	60 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	118 50	....	....
First Lieutenant	50 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	108 50	....	....
Second Lieutenant	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50	....	....
Brevet Second Lieutenant	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50	....	....
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc. of Lt.	10 00	....	....	....	....	10 00	2	2
Reg'l Quartermaster, in addition to pay, etc. of Lieutenant	10 00	....	....	....	....	10 00	2	2
Military Storekeepers. Attached to the Quartermaster's Department; at armories, and at arsenals of construction; the storekeeper at Watertown Arsenal, and storekeepers of ordnance serving in Oregon, California, and New Mexico. $1,490 per annum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
At all other arsenals, $1,040 per ann.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chaplains	100 00	2	18 00	....	....	118 00	1	1

Paymaster's clerks, $700 per annum, and one ration (75 cents) per day when on duty.

The officer in command of a company is allowed $10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements.—Act 2 March, 1827, Sec. 2.

* Subaltern officers, employed on the *General Staff*, and receiving increased pay therefor, are not entitled to the additional or fourth ration provided by the act of 2 March, 1827, Sec. 2.

Every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General receives one additional ration per day for every five years' service.—Act 5 July, 1836, Sec. 12, and 7 July, 1838, Sec. 9.

Forage is commuted only when the Government cannot furnish it in kind, and then at $8 per month for each horse actually kept by the officer.

Monthly Pay of Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, etc.

CAVALRY.

Sergeant-Major	$21 00	Corporal	$14 00
Quartermaster-Sergeant	21 00	Bugler	13 00
Chief Bugler	21 00	Farrier and Blacksmith	15 00
First Sergeant	20 00	Private	13 00
Sergeant	17 00		

ORDNANCE.

Sergeant	$34 00	Private, first class	$17 00
Corporal	20 00	Private, second class	13 00

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Sergeant-Major	$21 00	Artificer, artillery	$15 00
Quartermaster-sergeant	17 00	Private	13 00
First Sergeant	20 00	Principal Musician	21 00
Sergeant	17 00	Musician	12 00
Corporal	13 00		

SAPPERS, MINERS AND PONTONIERS.

Sergeant	$34 00	Private, second class	$13 00
Corporal	20 00	Musician	12 00
Private, first class	17 00		

BRIGADE BANDS.

Leader	$45 00	Drum-Major	$17 00
Four of the Band	34 00	Four of the Band	20 00
Eight of the Band	17 00		

Medical Cadets (and one ration per day)	$30 00	Matrons	$6 00
Hospital Stewards	30 00	Female Nurses, per day and (one ration) 40 cents.	
Master Wagoners (3 Aug. 1861)	17 00	Wagoners (3 Aug. 1861)	14 00

12½ cents per month is to be retained from the pay of each enlisted man of the army, for the support of the "Soldier's Home."

$2 per month is allowed for re-enlistment, and $1 per month additional for each subsequent period of five years' service, provided the enlistment is made within one month after the expiration of each term.

It would be impossible to give all the changes and modifications of army pay in this place. There is scarcely a year since the adoption of the Constitution in which some change has not been made. A few statistics, however, will enable us to link the different periods together. By the Act of Congress of April 30, 1790, the following were the amounts received by officers:—A lieutenant-colonel commanding, $60 per month, with 6 rations and $12 for forage; a major, $40, with 4 rations and $10 for forage; a captain, $30, with 3 rations; a lieutenant, $22, with 2 rations; a sergeant, $5; a corporal, $4, and a private, $3; non-commissioned officers and privates drawing *one* ration from the commissary. In 1792 slight changes were made; the pay of a major-general was fixed at $166 per month, and that of a brigadier, at $104. The pay was slightly increased in 1808. In 1819, it was enacted that men on fatigue duty—fortifications, surveys, cutting roads, etc.—for not less than ten days should receive fifteen cents a day additional, and an extra gill of spirits. In 1838, it was enacted that all officers should receive an additional ration for every five years of service; and the pay of the privates was fixed at $8 a month. In 1857, the pay of every commissioned officer, including military storekeeper, was increased by $20 a month. The changes since will be found in the foregoing tables.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Armories and Arsenals.	State.	Post Office.	Commanding Officers.
Kennebec Arsenal,	Maine,	Augusta,	
Springfield Armory,	Massachusetts,	Springfield,	Brevet-Major A. B. Dyer.
Watertown Arsenal,	Massachusetts,	Watertown,	Captain T. J. Rodman.
Champlain Arsenal,	Vermont,	Vergennes,	
Watervliet Arsenal,	New-York,	West Troy,	Major W. A. Thornton.
New-York Arsenal,	New-York,	New-York,	Major R. H. K. Whitely.
Alleghany Arsenal,	Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg,	Colonel J. Lymington.
Frankford Arsenal,	Pennsylvania,	Bridesburg,	Major T. T. S. Laidley.
Pikesville Arsenal,	Maryland,	Pikesville,	
Washington Arsenal,	Dist't Columbia	Washington,	Lieut.-Col. G. D. Ramsey.
Fort Monroe Arsenal,	Virginia,	Old Pt. Comfort,	First Lieut. T. G. Baylor.
St. Louis Arsenal,	Missouri,	St. Louis,	Captain F. D. Callender.
Leavenworth Arsenal,	Kansas,	Leavenworth,	Capt. J. McNutt.
Detroit Arsenal,	Michigan,	Dearbornville,	
Benicia Arsenal,	California,	Benicia,	Captain J. McAllister.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy has charge of every thing connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of laws relating thereto, under the general direction of the President. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers, both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. He has a general superintendence of the marine corps, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Executive Officers of the Department.

Names and Offices.	*Whence appointed.*	*Salary.*
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary	Connecticut	$8,000
GUSTAVUS V. FOX, Assistant Secretary	Massachusetts	4,000
WILLIAM FAXON, Chief Clerk	Connecticut	2,200
JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks	Massachusetts	3,500
WILLIAM J. KEELER, Civil Engineer " "	New York	2,000
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk " "	District of Columbia	1,800
ANDREW H. FOOTE, Chief of Bur. of Equipm't & Rec'ting	Connecticut	3,500
S. HENRIQUES, Chief Clerk " " "	New York	1,200
CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation	Massachusetts	3,500
C. E. GRAVES, Clerk " "	Vermont	1,400
JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance	Pennsylvania	3,500
HENRY A. WISE, Assistant " "	New York	3,000
CHARLES C. BURR, Clerk " "	Connecticut	1,400
JOHN LENTHALL, Ch'f of Bur. of Construction and Repair	Pennsylvania	3,500
A. B. FARWELL, Chief Clerk " " "	Maine	1,800
BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, Ch'f of Bureau of Steam Eng'g	New York	3,500
EDWARD B. NEALLY, Chief Clerk " "	Iowa	1,800
HORATIO BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau of Provis's and Cloth'g	Maine	3,500
THOMAS FILLEBROWN, Chief Clerk " "	Maine	1,800
WILLIAM WHELAN, Chief of Bureau of Med. and Surgery	Pennsylvania	3,500
PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, Ass't " " "	Maryland	2,800

Present Naval Force.

DESCRIPTION.	No.	GUNS.	TONS.
Old navy	74	1,001	100,008
Purchased vessels	180	688	86,910
Transferred from War and Treasury Departments	50	230	32,828
New vessels completed and under construction	123	659	120,290
Total February 1st, 1863	427	3,268	340,036
Increase since last reported	163	711	122,020

Added Since the 4th of March, 1861.

(Exclusive of those lost.)

	No.	Guns.	Tons.
By purchase	180	688	86,910
By transfer	50	230	32,828
By construction	123	659	120,290
	353	1,577	240,028

Added by Construction.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Second class screw sloops-of-war	13	116	16,396
Screw gunboats	27	108	14,033
Side-wheel gunboats	39	296	36,337
Armored wooden vessels	12	65	20,893
Armored iron vessels	32	74	32,631
	123	659	120,290

Iron-Clad Navy.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Seaboard.			
Armored wooden vessels	8	56	19,005
Armored iron vessels	20	42	22,611
Western rivers.			
Armored wooden vessels	4	9	1,888
Armored wooden vessels transferred from War Department	10	122	6,284
Armored iron vessels	12	32	10,020
Total	54	261	59,808

Navy on Western Waters.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Armored vessels	26	261	59,808
Wooden gunboats	18	79	6,380
Transports and Ordnance steamers	10	2	9,000
Rams	5	24	11,200
Armed tugs	13	13	650
Total	72	379	87,038

The navy on the 1st of February, 1863, consisted of—

Steam Vessels.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Screw frigates	5	228	18,272
Screw sloops, first class	6	133	11,055
Screw sloops, second class	21	167	23,992
Screw gunboats (new)	27	108	14,033
Iron-clad vessels	54	261	59,808
Side-wheel frigates	4	49	8,003
Side-wheel gunboats (new)	39	296	36,367
Side-wheel gunboats (old navy)	5	11	2,190
Screw steamers—purchased	53	215	23,490

Steam Vessels.—*Continued.*

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Side-wheel steamers—purchased	63	250	38,617
Screw steamers—old navy	6	27	2,590
Gunboats, transports, etc., transferred from other departments	40	108	26.544
Total	323	1,853	265,861

Sailing Vessels.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Ships-of-the-line	6	504	16,094
Frigates	6	300	10,237
Sloops-of-war	16	289	14,305
Brigs	4	20	900
Ships, including store and receiving vessels	23	139	18,087
Schooners	29	69	5,821
Barks	18	92	8,432
Yachts	2	2	200
Total	104	1,415	74,076

Recapitulation.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	104	1,415	74,175
Steam vessels	323	1,853	265,861
Total	427	3,268	340,036

Many new vessels have been ordered constructed, and a large number purchased and fitted for service. Of those ordered over thirty are iron-clads. The whole number of vessels in the service and building, on the 1st of July, 1863, was about 550, of which, nearly or quite, 90 were iron-clads.

Pay of the Navy of the United States.

Notes.—All officers, while at sea or attached to a sea-going vessel, shall be allowed one ration.

No rations shall be allowed to any officers of the navy on the retired list.

The pay of all naval officers appointed by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary increase of the navy," approved July 24, 1861, shall be the same as that of officers of a like grade in the regular navy. (See act July 16, 1862.)

Rear Admirals (*Active List*).	Per ann.
When at sea	$5,000
When on shore duty	4,000
On leave or waiting orders	3,000
On *Retired List*	2,000
Commodores (*Active List*).	
When at sea	4,000
When on shore duty	3,200
On leave or waiting orders	2,400
On *Retired List*	1,800
Captains (*Active List*).	
When at sea	3,500
When on shore duty	2,800
On leave or waiting orders	2,100
On *Retired List*	1,600
Commanders (*Active List*).	Per ann.
When at sea	$2,800
When on shore duty	2,240
On leave or waiting orders	1,680
On *Retired List*	1,400
Lieutenant Commanders (*Active List*).	
When at sea	2,343
When on shore duty	1,875
On leave or waiting orders	1,500
On *Retired List*	1,300
Lieutenants (*Active List*).	
When at sea	1,875
When on shore duty	1,500
On leave or waiting orders	1,200
On *Retired List*	1,000

	Per ann.
MASTERS (*Active List*).	
When at sea	$1,500
When on shore duty	1,200
On leave or waiting orders	960
On *Retired List*	800
ENSIGNS (*Active List*).	
When at sea	1,200
When on shore duty	960
On leave or waiting orders	768
On *Retired List*	500
MIDSHIPMEN	500
FLEET SURGEONS	3,300
SURGEONS—	
On duty at sea—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,200
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,400
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,600
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,800
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission	3,000
On other duty—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,000
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,200
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,400
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon	2,600
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission	2,800
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon	1,600
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon	1,800
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon	1,900
For fourth five years after date commission as surgeon	2,100
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission	2,300
RETIRED SURGEONS—	
Surgeons ranking with commanders	1,100
Surgeons ranking with lieutenants	1,000
RETIRED PASSED AND ASS'T SURGEONS—	
Passed	850
Assistant	650
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS—	
On duty at sea	1,500
On other duty	1,400
On leave or waiting orders	1,100
ASSISTANT SURGEONS—	
On duty at sea	1,250
On other duty	1,050
On leave or waiting orders	800
PAYMASTERS—	
On duty at sea—	
For first five years after date of commission	2,000
For second five years after date of commission	2,400
PAYMASTERS (Continued).	Per ann.
For third five years after date of commission	$2,600
For fourth five years after date of commission	2,900
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission	3,100
On other duty—	
For first five years after date of commission	1,800
For second five years after date of commission	2,100
For third five years after date of commission	2,400
For fourth five years after date of commission	2,600
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission	2,800
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first five years after date of commission	1,400
For second five years after date of commission	1,600
For third five years after date of commission	1,800
For fourth five years after date of commission	2,000
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission	2,250
PAYMASTERS RETIRED [Under acts of Aug. 3 and Dec. 21, 1861]—	
Ranking with commanders	1,100
Ranking with lieutenants	1,000
ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS—	
On duty at sea—	
First five years after date of commission	1,300
After five years from date of commission	1,500
On other duty—	
First five years after date of commission	1,000
After five years from date of commission	1,200
On leave or waiting orders—	
First five years after date of commission	800
After five years from date of commission	1,000
CHAPLAINS—To be paid as lieutenants.	
PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS—	
On duty	1,800
On leave or waiting orders	960
BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS, AND SAILMAKERS—	
On duty at sea—	
For first three years sea-service from date of appointment*	1,000
For second three years sea-service from date of appointment	1,150
For third three years sea-service from date of appointment	1,250
For fourth three years sea-service from date of appointment	1,350
For twelve years sea-service and upwards	1,450
On other duty—	

* Act of July 16, 1862.

	Per ann.
BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS, AND SAILMAKERS (Continued).	
For first three years sea-service after date of appointment	$800
For second three years sea-service after date of appointment	900
For third three years sea-service after date of appointment	1,000
For fourth three years sea-service after date of appointment	1,100
For twelve years sea-service and upwards	1,200
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first three years sea-service after date of appointment	600
For second three years sea-service after date of appointment	700
For third three years sea-service after date of appointment	800
For fourth three years sea-service after date of appointment	900
For twelve years sea-service and upwards	1,000
CHIEF ENGINEERS—	
On duty—	
For first five years after date of commission	1,800
For second five years after date of commission	2,200
For third five years after date of commission	2,450
After fifteen years from date of commission	2,600
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first five years after date of commission	1,200
For second five years after date of commission	1,309
For third five years after date of commission	1,400
After fifteen years from date of commission	1,500
FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty	1,250
On leave or waiting orders	900
SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty	1,000
On leave or waiting orders	750
THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty	750
On leave or waiting orders	600
NAVY AGENTS, commissions not to exceed	3,000
NAVY AGENT at San Francisco	4,000
TEMPORARY NAVY AGENTS	
NAVAL STOREKEEPERS	
Officers of the navy on foreign stations	1,500
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF	3,000
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS	2,600
" " when not on duty	1,800
SECRETARIES to comdrs. of squadrons	1,500
CLERKS to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels	500
At navy yards Boston and N. York	1,200
At navy yard Washington	1,200
At navy yards Portsmouth, N. H., and Philadelphia	1,200

	Per ann.
CLERKS (Continued).	
At navy yard Mare Island	$1,500
FIRST CLERKS to commandants—	
At Boston and New York	1,200
At Washington	1,200
At Portsmouth and Philadelphia	1,200
At Mare Island	1,500
SECOND CLERKS to commandants—	
At Boston and New York	960
At Washington	960
CLERKS—	
To paymasters in ships-of-the-line	700
To paymasters in frigates	500
To paymasters in smaller vessels than a frigate	400
To paymasters at navy yards	500
YEOMEN—	Per month.
In ships-of-the-line	$45
In frigates	40
In sloops	30
In smaller vessels	24
ARMORERS—	
In ships-of-the-line	30
In frigates	25
In sloops	20
MATES—	
Master's (acting)	40
Boatswain's	25
Gunner's	25
Carpenter's	25
Sailmaker's	20
Armorer's	20
MASTER-AT-ARMS	25
SHIP'S CORPORALS	20
COXWAINS	24
QUARTERMASTERS	24
QUARTER-GUNNERS	20
CAPTAINS—	
Of forecastle	24
Of tops	20
Of afterguard	20
Of hold	20
COOPERS	20
PAINTERS	20
STEWARDS—	
Ship's	30
Officer's	20
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is 400 and over	40
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is 200 and under 400	33
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is under 200	25
Paymaster's, where complement is 240 and over	33
Assistant paymaster's, where complement is 100 and over	33
Assistant paymaster's, where complement is under 100	30
NURSES—	
Where complement is less than 200, one nurse	14
Where complement is over 200, two nurses, each	14
COOKS—	
Ship's	24
Officer's	20
MASTERS OF THE BAND	20

	Per month.
MUSICIANS—	
First class	$15
Second class	12
SEAMEN	18
ORDINARY SEAMEN	14
LANDSMEN	12
BOYS	$8 and 9
FIREMEN—	
First class	30
Second class	25
COAL-HEAVERS	18

Agents to Pay Army and Navy Pensions.

The compensation of pension-agents is two per cent. on the amount disbursed for pensions, provided that no agent shall receive over $1,000 in commissions.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Vacant	Little Rock, Ark.	Diodatus Wright	Albany, N.Y.
Thomas Lanigan	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Alpheus Fobes	New York, N.Y.
Lloyd Bowers	Mobile, Ala.	Philemon Dickinson	Trenton, N.J.
Munroe Donoho	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	William G Broadfoot	Fayetteville, N.C.
William H. Moore	Huntsville, Ala.	R. C. Pearson	Morgantown, N.C.
Guy R. Phelps	Hartford, Conn.	Henry C. Borden	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Royal H. Waller	San Francisco, Cal.	August Thieme	Cleveland, Ohio.
George W. Riggs	Washington, D C.	William T. Matlock	Oregon City, Orgn
Arthur M. Reed	Jacksonville, Fla.	Erastus Poulson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis H. Flagg	Tallahassee, Fla.	Lafayette Markle	Pittsburg, Pa.
Vacant	Savannah, Ga.	Henry C. Hudson	Providence, R I.
William P. Fishback	Indianapolis, Ind.	Benjamin J. Hirst	Charleston, S.C.
Mark Tilton	Madison, Ind.	Dead	Nashville, Tenn.
Solomon D. Bayless	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Isaac Lewis	Knoxville, Tenn.
John W. Bunn	Springfield, Ill.	Vacant	Jonesboro', Tenn.
James W. Boyden	Chicago, Ill.	Vacant	Jackson, Tenn.
Peter Meyers	Des Moines, Iowa.	John B. Reynold	Rutland, Vt.
Edward F. Gallagher	Louisville, Ky.	Edw'd C. Reddington	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Vacant	New Orleans, La.	Morris D. Newman	Richmond, Va.
Charles F. Potter	Augusta, Me.	Nathaniel C. Arthur	Wheeling, Va.
Henry Willis	Portland, Me.	Jeremiah B. Selby, Jr.	Milwaukie, Wis.
Isaac O. Barnes	Boston, Mass.	John D. Biles	Vancouver, W.T.
John Clark	Baltimore, Md.	De Witt C. Cooley	St. Paul, Min.
Vacant	Jackson, Miss.	*Agents that pay only Navy Pensions.*	
Horatio Wood	St. Louis, Mo.		
Alexander G. Noyes	Detroit, Mich.		
Augustine C. Pierce	Concord, N.H.	A. E. Maxwell	Pensacola, Fla.
Albert H. Hoyt	Portsmouth, N.H.	Elisha Pendleton	Norfolk, Va.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, in the United States.

MAINE.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1.	Nathaniel G. Marshall, Portland	Nathan a. J. Miller, Portland.
2.	Hannibal Belcher, Farmington	Jesse S. Lyford, Lewiston.
3.	George W. Wilcox, Gardiner	Peter F. Sanborn, Augusta.
4.	George P. Sewall, Oldtown	Aaron A. Wing, Bangor.
5.	Nathaniel A. Joy, Ellsworth	John West, Franklin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1.	George M. Herring, Farmington	James M. Lovering, Exeter.
2.	Isaac W. Smith, Manchester	John Kimball, Concord.
3.	Bolivar Lovell, Paper Mill Village, Cheshire Co	Daniel P. Wheeler, Orford.

VERMONT.

1.	William C. Kittredge, Fairhaven	Joseph Poland, Montpelier.
2.	Thomas E. Powers, Woodstock	George A. Merrill, St. Johnsbury.
3.	Henry C. Adams, East Alburgh	Carlos Baxter, Burlington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1.	Charles G. Davis, Plymouth	Walter C. Durfee, Fall River.
2.	Elias S. Beals, North Weymouth	Charles P. Huntington, Boston.
3.	James Ritchie, Boston	James W. Stone, Boston.
4.	Otis Clapp, Boston	John Sargent, Boston.
5.	Amos Nores, Newburyport	J. Vincent Browne, Salem.
6.	Charles Hudson, Lexington	George Cogswell, Haverhill.
7.	C. C. Esty, Framingham	John Nesmith, Lowell.
8.	Ivers Phillips, Worcester	Adin Thayer, Worcester.
9.	Amasa Norcross, Fitchburg	Daniel W. Alvord, Greenfield.
10.	C. N. Emerson, Pittsfield	E. R. Tinker, North Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.

1.	Thomas G. Turner, Providence	L. B. Frieze, Providence.
2.	William A. Pirce, Johnston	William D. Brayton, Warwick.

CONNECTICUT.

1.	Alphonso C. Crosby, Rockville	James G. Bolles, Hartford.
2.	John B. Wright, Clinton	John Woodruff, New Haven.
3.	Jesse S. Ely, Norwich	Ezra Dean, Woodstock.
4.	Reuben Rockwell, Colebrook	David F. Hollister, Bridgeport.

NEW YORK.

1.	H. W. Eastman, Roslyn, Queens Co	George F. Carman, Patchogue, Suffolk Co.
2.	John Williams, Brooklyn	A. M. Wood, Brooklyn.
3.	William E. Robinson, Brooklyn	Henry C. Bowen, Brooklyn.
4.	Pierre C. Van Wyck, N. Y.	John Mack, New York.
5.	George F. Bellows, N. Y.	Joseph Hoxie, New York.
6.	John F. Cleveland, N. Y.	William Orton, New York.
7.	George F. Steinbrenner, N. Y.	Marshall B. Blake, New York.
8.	Anthony J. Bleecker, N. Y.	George P. Putnam, New York.
9.	Homer Franklin, N. Y.	Edgar Ketchum, New York.
10.	Abram Hyatt, Sing Sing	John H. Morris, Yonkers.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
11.	J. C. Curtis, Cochecton, Sullivan Co .	John G. Wilkino, Middletown.
12.	James Mackin, Fishkill Landing.....	Joshua T. Waterman, Hudson.
13.	Frederick Cooke, Catskill.....	William Masten, Kingston.
14.	John G. Treadwell, Albany	Theodore Townsend, Albany.
15.	P. H. Neher, Granville, Washt'n Co...	Gideon Reynolds, Troy.
16.	Lawrence Myers, Plattsburgh	Walter A. Faxon, Chestertown, Warren Co.
17.	Uriah D. Meeker, Malone	Erasmus D. Brooks, Potsdam.
18.	George T. Hanford, Schenectady	James H. Burr, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
19.	H. Ramsford, Jr., Nor'h, Chenango Co.	George W. Ernst, Cooperstown.
20.	Nelson J. Beach, Watson, Lewis Co ..	Lawrence L. Merry, Lion, Herkimer Co.
21.	Charles M. Dennison, Rome	Thomas R. Walker, Utica.
22.	Leonard Ames, Mexico, Oswego Co...	Ralph H. Avery, Canastota.
23.	Wm. Candee, Syracuse.....	Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse.
24.	Joseph W. Gates, Lyons	Wm. A. Halsey, Port Byron, Cayuga Co.
25.	Lewis Peck, Phelps.....	Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua.
26.	Alfred Wells, Ithaca.....	Simon C. Hitchcock, Binghamton.
27.	John J. Nicks, Elmira	Seymour F. Denton, Corning.
28.	John W. Graves, Medina, Orleans Co..	S. P. Allen, Rochester.
29.	James P. Murphy, Lockport.....	John B. Halsted, Castile, Wyoming Co.
30.	Otis F. Preseby, Buffalo.....	Philip Dorsheimer, Buffalo.
31.	H. S. Woodruff, Frankliuville, Cattaraugus Co.....	Milton Smith, Mayville, Chautauqua Co.
32.	S. P. Gilbert, N. Y.....	Sheridan Shook, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

1.	J. C. Sparks, Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester Co.....	William S. Shark, Salem, Salem Co.
2.	G. W. Cowperthwaite, Tom's River, Ocean Co	Stephen B. Smith, Newton.
3.	Robert Rusling, Hackettstown, Warren Co.....	Elston Marsh, Plainfield.
4.	Nathaniel Lane, Paterson	Eugene Ayres, Morristown.
5.	George A. Halsey, Newark.....	Daniel M. Wilson, Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1.	Washington Keith, Phila.....	Jasper Harding, Philadelphia.
2.	Thomas W. Sweney, Phila.....	John H. Diehl, Philadelphia.
3.	Fletcher Budd, Phila	William J. Wainwright, Philadelphia.
4.	Delos P. Southworth, Phila	John M. Riley, Philadelphia.
5.	Edwin T. Chase, Germantown.....	John W. Cowell, Doylestown.
6.	Samuel McHose, Allentown.....	David Newport, Norristown.
7.	Thomas W. Cheyney, West Chester...	William Baker, West Chester.
8.	Alexander P. Jutton, Reading..... ..	Diller Luther, Reading.
9.	James K. Alexander, Lancaster.....	Alexander H. Hood, Lancaster.
10.	John Early, Palmyra, Lebanon Co....	James A. Inness, Pottsville.
11.	S. Oliver, Easton, Northampton Co...	E. T. Foster, Bethlehem, Northampton Co.
12.	Wm. H. Jessup, Montrose, Susquehanna Co	Jos. H. Scranton, Scranton, Luzerne Co.
13.	Benjamin P. Fortner, Catawissa, Columbia Co	H. Lawrence Scott, Towanda, Bradford Co.
14.	Daniel Kendig, Middletown.....	Adam K. Fahnestock, Harrisburg.
15.	Horace Bonham, York.....	Levi Kauffmann, Mechanicsburg.
16.	Robert G. Harper, Gettyburg.....	Edward Scull, Somerset.
17.	John Dean, Holidaysburg.....	Samuel J. Royer, Johnstown.
18.	Geo. Boal, Boalsburg, Centre Co.....	George Bubb, Williamsport, Lycoming Co.
19.	Daniel Livingston, Curwensville, Clearfield Co.....	John W. Douglass, Erie.
20.	Joseph H. Lenhart, Meadville.....	Wm. F. Clark, Meadville.
21.	D. W. Shryock, Greensburg	Jasper M. Thompson, Uniontown.
22.	Henry A. Weaver, Pittsburg	John Shea, Pittsburg.
23.	Samuel Marks, Freeport.....	David N. White, Allegheny.
24.	Samuel Davenport, Beaver	David Sankey, Newcastle.

DELAWARE.

1.	John P. McLear, Wilmington.....	Charles H. B. Day, Dover.

MARYLAND.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1.	Geo. M. Russum, Denton, Caroline Co.	James T. McCullough, Elkton.
2.	John W. Webster, Baltimore	James L. Ridgely, Baltimore.
3.	Wm. E. Beale, Baltimore	Peter G. Sauerwein, Baltimore.
4.	Elias Davis, Boonsborough	Frederick Schley, Frederick.
5.	Wm. Welling, Clarksville, Howard Co.	G. W. Dawson, Poolesville, Montgo'ry Co.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1.	Peter M. Pearson, Washington	Lewis Clephane, Washington.

VIRGINIA.

1.	John Parkinson, Cameron, Marshall Co.	James C. Orr, Wheeling.
2.	A. G. Leonard, Parkersburg	Andrew S. Core, Ellensborough.
3.	Josiah Millard, Alexandria	N. D. Keneaster, Martinsburg.
4.	J. M. Donn, Norfolk	George C. Tyler, Onancock, Accomac Co.

TENNESSEE.

1.	Halsey F. Cooper, Memphis	Reuel Hough, Memphis.

LOUISIANA.

1.	W. H. Higgins, New Orleans	George S. Denison, New Orleans.

MISSOURI.

1.	Theophile Papin, St. Louis	Samuel H. Gardner, St. Louis.
2.	D. Q. Gale, Washington, Franklin Co.	Elijah W. Murphy, Washington.
3.	Joseph A. Hay, La Grange, Lewis Co.	C. B. Wilkinson, St. Joseph, Buchanan Co.

OHIO.

1.	Charles R. Fosdick, Cincinnati	Thomas Spooner, Cincinnati.
2.	James Pullan, Cincinnati	Reuben M. W. Taylor, Cincinnati.
3.	Wm. Miner, Lebanon	John L. Martin, Dayton.
4.	Jas. Walker, Bellefontaine, Logan Co.	F. M. Wright, Urbana, Champaign Co.
5.	George W. Berry, Upper Sandusky	Shelby Taylor, Lima.
6.	D. H. Murphy, Ripley, Brown Co	David Sanders, Wilmington, Clinton Co.
7.	Isaac M. Barrett, Spring Valley, Greene Co	A. P. Stone, Columbus.
8.	C. S. Hamilton, Marysville, Union Co.	Isaac Ranney, Delaware, Delaware Co.
9.	Luther A. Hall, Tiffin, Seneca Co	John F. Dewey, Norwalk, Huron Co.
10.	E. Graham, Perrysburg, Wood Co	S. A. Raymond, Toledo.
11.	Daniel McFarland, Portsmouth	John Campbell, Ironton, Lawrence Co.
12.	Charles F. Shaeffer, Lancaster	Nathan Denny, Circleville.
13.	B. Grant, Mount Vernon, Knox Co	Albert A. Guthrie, Zanesville.
14.	A. Pardee, Wadsworth, Medina Co.	N. B. Gates, Elyria, Lorain Co.
15.	Israel R. Waters, Marietta, Nash Co.	Eliakim H. Moore, Athens, Athens Co.
16.	J. H. Barnhill, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co.	C. J. Albright, Cambridge, Guernsey Co.
17.	Joseph C. McCleary, Warrenton, Jefferson Co	J. R. Arter, New Lisbon, Columbiana Co.
18.	John E. Hurlbut, Cleveland	Richard C. Parsons, Cleveland.
19.	H. Y. Beebe, Ravenna, Portage Co	Henry Fasset, Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co.

INDIANA.

1.	James G. Hutchinson, Vincennes	Horace B. Shepherd, Vincennes.
2.	Thomas C. Slaughter, Corydon, Harrison Co	Henry Crawford, New Albany.
3.	William F. Browning, Bloomington, Monroe Co	J. S. S. Hunter, Bloomington, Monroe Co.
4.	U. V. Kyger, Brookville, Franklin Co.	James L. Yater, Aurora, Dearborn Co.
5.	John Yaryan, Richmond, Wayne Co	Samuel W. Harlan, Muncie, Delaware Co

INDIANA—Continued.

DISTS.	ASSESSORS.	COLLECTORS.
6.	Wm. A. Bradshaw, Indianapolis, Marion Co	T. P. Haughey, Indianapolis, Marion Co.
7.	James Farrington, Terre Haute	John G. Crain, Terre Haute.
8.	Joseph Potter, Delphi, Carroll Co	John L. Smith, Stockwell, Tippecanoe Co.
9.	David Turner, Crown Point, Lake Co	John F. Dodds, Logansport, Cass Co.
10.	J. S. Frazer, Warsaw, Kosciusko Co	Warren H. Withers, Fort Wayne, Allen Co.
11.	Winburn R. Pierse, Anderson, Madison Co	D. C. Chipman, Noblesville, Hamilton Co.

ILLINOIS.

1.	Phillip Wadsworth, Chicago	George Schneider, Chicago.
2.	Duncan Ferguson, Rockford	Wait Talcott, Rockford.
3.	Lester H. Robinson, Morrison, Whitesides Co	Henry A. Mix, Oregon, Ogle Co.
4.	W. D. Henderson, Aledo, Mercer Co	Seth C. Sherman, Quincy.
5.	Thomas C. Moore, Peoria	John H. Bryant, Princeton.
6.	Eri L. Waterman, Ottawa	Lewis Ellsworth, Napierville, Du Page Co.
7.	George W. Rives, Paris, Edgar Co	W. T. Cunningham, Danv'e, Vermilion Co.
8.	P. Folsom, Bloomington, McLean Co	Turner R. King, Springfield.
9.	Amos C. Babcock, Canton, Fulton Co	Wm. G. Green, Petersburg, Menard Co.
10.	John Moses, Winchester, Scott Co	Jediah F. Alexander, Greenville, Bond Co.
11.	Peter Smith, Sumner, Lawrence Co	Robert D. Noleman, Centralia, Marion Co.
12.	John Scheil, Belleville	Willard C. Flagg, Moro, Madison Co.
13.	DeWitt C. Barbour, Tamaroa, Perry Co	Daniel G. Hay, Cairo.

MICHIGAN.

1.	Joseph R. Bennet, Detroit	L. G. Berry, Detroit.
2.	Elisha J. House, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co	A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph, Berrien Co.
3.	Whitney Jones, Lansing, Ingham Co	Ira Mayhew, Albion, Calhoun Co.
4.	Alonzo Sessions, Ionia, Ionia Co	Aaron B. Turner, Grand Rapids, Kent Co.
5.	Luther Stanley, Birmingham, Oakland Co	Dexter Mussey, Romeo, Macomb Co.
6.	Townsend North, Vassar, Tuscola Co	Samuel N. Warren, Flint, Genesee Co.

WISCONSIN.

1.	Charles A. Bronson, Milwaukie	Thomas J. Emerson, Racine.
2.	David Atwood, Madison	Edwin R. Wadsworth, Madison.
3.	B. W. Brisbois, Prairie du Chien	J. H. Warren, Albany, Green Co.
4.	Orrin Hatch, Oakfield Centre, Fond du Lac Co	J. H. Babcock, Beaver Dam, Dodge Co.
5.	Geo. Gary, Oshkosh, Winnebago Co	Horace Merriam, Berlin, Green Lake Co.
6.	James B. Gray, Hudson, St. Croix Co	W. T. Price, Black River Falls, Jackson Co.

IOWA.

1.	R. M. Pickel, Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co	J. C. Walker, Fort Madison, Lee Co.
2.	Pliny Fay, Muscatine, Muscatine Co	George W. Ells, Davenport, Scott Co.
3.	Jesse T. Jarret, Dubuque	Levi Fuller, West Union, Fayette Co.
4.	G. H. Jerome, Iowa City, Johnson Co	Wm. F. Cowles, Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co.
5.	Cole Nole, Adel, Dallas Co	H. Everett, Council Bluffs, Pottawat'e Co.
6.	Delos Arnold, Marshalltown, Marshall Co	S. B. Hewitt, Eagle Grove, Wright Co.

MINNESOTA.

1.	G. W. Baker, Rochester, Olmstead Co	J. Norris Hall, Mankato, Blue Earth Co.
2.	H. G. O. Morrison, St. Paul	Thomas G. Jones, Anoka, Anoka Co.

KANSAS.

1.	James F. Legate, Lawrence	John Speer, Lawrence.

CALIFORNIA.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1.	Caleb T. Fay, San Francisco	Wm. Y. Patch, San Francisco.
2.	R. Savage, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co.	J. H. Morgan, San José, Santa Clara Co.
3.	D. K. Swim, San Andreas	John Sedgwick, Sonora, Tuolumne Co.
4.	J. M. Avery, Sacramento	J. R. Clark, Sacramento.
5.	W. A. Eliason, Petaluma, Sonoma Co.	Charles Maltby, Napa City.

OREGON.

Thomas Frazer, Portland ..... Lawrence W. Coe, Portland.

NEBRASKA.

Joseph H. Burbank, Falls City ..... James Sweet, Nebraska City.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Vincent S. Vrain, Maro ..... Charles Blumner, Santa Fe.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Jesse C. Little, Great Salt Lake City ..... Robert T. Burton, Great Salt Lake City.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

Daniel Witter, Denver ..... George W. Brown, Denver.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

Warren Wasson, Carson City ..... James S. Dilley, Carson City.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

J. G. Sparks, Olympia ..... H. A. Goldsborough, Olympia.

EXPLANATION

OF

MILITARY AND TECHNICAL TERMS.

A.

Abatis. A species of intrenchment; it consists of trees felled, and laid with their branches sharpened and interwoven, so as to present a thick row of pointed stakes towards the enemy. They are generally used in front of field works; while the enemy is removing them, he is exposed to a destructive fire from the defenders.

About. A technical word to express the movement by which a body of troops reverses its front.. In infantry the about is always to the right; in cavalry it is either to the right or left; and in artillery it is to the left.

Accessible. A place is said to be accessible, by land or sea, when it can be approached by a hostile force on either of these sides.

Accoutrements. A term denoting the belts, cartridge-box, scabbard, etc., of a soldier.

Action, in military language, is an engagement between two armies, or any smaller bodies of troops.

Adjutant. A regimental staff officer, who discharges all the duties of detail of a regiment or military post, communicates all orders, forms the battalion for drills, parades, etc., mounts the guards, and in the manœuvres assists the lieutenant-colonel.

Adjutant-General is the chief staff-officer of the army, division, or brigade to which he belongs, and assists the general in the discharge of his duties; he keeps the roster of the officers; makes details for duty; makes up morning reports, returns, etc.; publishes the orders of the general; and is the channel through which all reports to, and correspondence with the general, pass.

Advanced. Signifies some part of the army in front of the rest, as in *advanced-guards*, which always precede the main body; it applies also to any portion of the command which is thrown in front of the first line.

Advantage-Ground. A ground that gives superiority, or an opportunity for annoyance or resistance.

Affair. An action or engagement; generally between small bodies of troops.

Aid-de-Camp. An officer appointed to attend a general officer; he receives and carries orders, and discharges such other duties as may be necessary. A Brigadier-General is entitled to *one*, and a Major-General to *two* aides-de-camp.

AIM. The act of bringing the firearm to its proper line of direction with the object to be struck.

ALARM is a sudden apprehension of an attack, by which men take to their arms, and stand upon their guard.

ALARM-POST is the place appointed for every regiment or detachment to assemble, in case of alarm.

ALERT. Vigilant.

ALIGNMENT is the placing of men on the same line. In artillery it applies to the gun carriages, caissons, etc.

ALLY, in a military sense, implies a nation united to another, under treaty, either offensive or defensive.

AMBUSCADE. A body of men posted in some secret or concealed place, for the purpose of falling upon an enemy by surprise.

AMBUSH. A place of concealment for a body of troops intended for a surprise.

AMMUNITION implies everything in the way of powder, balls, shells, cartridges, canister and grape shot, etc., etc.

APPOINTMENTS. Warlike habiliments, accoutrements, etc.

APPREHEND. Seizing or confining any person.

APPROACHES. The works that are carried on towards a work that is besieged

Counter-APPROACHES. The works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.

APRON. In gunnery, a piece of leather to cover the *vent* of a piece of ordnance.

ARM. A term used to signify a particular kind of troops, as the *infantry arm*, *cavalry arm* etc.

To ARM. To take arms, or prepare to meet an enemy.

ARMED. Something provided with, or carrying arms.

An ARMED *body of men* denotes a corps or detachment ready for an engagement.

ARMISTICE. A temporary truce.

ARMORY. A place for the construction of arms; also a place of deposit for arms.

ARMS. All weapons whether of offence or defence.

Fire-ARMS. Any machine discharged by inflamed gunpowder.

Place of ARMS. A part of the covered way of a fortification. (See *Fortification.*)

ARMY. An organized body of armed men commanded by a general. In time of peace, the whole organized military force of the State is intended when we speak of *the army;* in time of war this force is broken up into several distinct bodies, each of which is *an army*. These armies are named from the particular duty assigned them, as the *army of invasion*, *army of occupation*, etc.; or from the country or direction in which they operate—as, *Army of the North*, *Army of Mexico*, etc.; or from the general who commands it—as, *Army of Scott*, etc. An army is made up of a staff and administrative departments, and four distinct arms—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers; each having distinct duties, but all combining to form one and the same military body.

ARREST. The depriving an officer of his sword, preparatory to trial, for an offence against military law. The order for arrest usually designates the particular limits within which the officer is required to confine himself. An officer under arrest must not call upon his commanding officer without permission, and then it must be upon business.

Breach of ARREST. Going beyond the limits prescribed in the order of arrest of an officer. It is a grave offence.

ARSENAL. A place of deposit for arms and other implements. Arsenals are sometimes *arsenals of construction*, a term which signifies that it is a place of construction as well as deposit.

ARTICLES OF WAR. Rules for the better government of the army.

ARTILLERY. Every sort of fire-arms of large calibre, as guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., together with everything necessary for serving them in the field, at sieges, etc. Also a term applied to the science which treats of the construction and service of artillery. Also a name given to the troops which serve artillery.

ASSAULT. A furious effort to carry a fortified post, camp, or foritfication.

ASSEMBLY. The signal to form by company.

ATTACK. An onset upon the enemy, either to gain a post, or break his ranks; or to divert his attention and make him divide his forces, when it becomes a *false attack*.

B.

BAGGAGE. The clothing, tents, utensils, provisions, etc., of an army or corps.

BAND. A body of musicians attached to any regiment or battalion.

BANQUETTE. A small elevation of earth three or four feet wide, and four feet nine inches below the crest of the parapet, to enable the shortest men to fire over it with facility,

BARBETTE-BATTERIES are platforms raised behind a parapet to enable the guns mounted on them to fire over the parapet, and sweep the surrounding country. They are usually placed in the *salient* points of works.

BARRACKS. Permanent buildings for the quartering of troops.

BARRICADE. To barricade, is to block up the avenues by which an enemy might have ascess to any position. This is done by abatis, wagons, etc.

BARRIER. A passive obstacle.

BASTION, in fortifications, is a work constructed at one of the angles of a polygon, consisting of two faces and two flanks. It is so constructed, that every part of it is defended by the flanking fire of some other part of the works.

BATTALION. Any body of infantry, from two companies to ten, and serving under the same commander.

BATTER. A cannonade of heavy ordnance.

To BATTER *in breach* is a heavy cannonade of many pieces directed to a single point in the walls of a fortification.

BATTERIES. The name given to any place where guns, howitzers, or mortars, are mounted, either for the purpose of attacking the enemy, or of battering a fortification. When a number of pieces of artillery are thrown together they also constitute a battery, as a *mounted battery*, where from four to six, or eight pieces are together, the cannoneers serving on foot; or a *horse artillery battery*, where the same number of pieces constitute the battery, the cannoneers being mounted on horses.

BATTLE. An action in which the forces of two contending armies are engaged.

BAYONET. A kind of triangular dagger, with a hollow shank, which fits over the muzzle of the musket, rifle, or carbine. It is principally used

by infantry troops. A new form of bayonet has of late years been introduced for use on the rifle; this bayonet is in the form of a short sabre. It is called the *sabre-bayonet*, and is intended for use in the hand as well as on the rifle.

BERM. A narrow space between the ditch and parapet of a work, to keep the parapet from falling into the ditch.

To BESIEGE. To lay siege to, or invest any place with an armed force.

BESIEGED. The garrison that defends a place.

BESIEGERS. The troops that lay siege to a fortified place.

BIVOUAC. An army is said to *bivouac*, when, instead of camping in tents, the men sleep around the fires, or make temporary shelters of branches of trees, etc.

BODY. Any number of men serving under one commander, as *the main body*, etc.

BOMBARD. To throw shells from mortars.

BREACH. An opening in the works of a fortified place, made by the artillery or mines of the besiegers, preparatory to making an assault.

BREECH *of a gun*. The portion from the vent to the cascable.

BRIGADE. Two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry, or both, under the command of a Brigadier-General.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. The commander of a brigade; an officer whose rank is next above that of a colonel.

C.

CADENCE. Uniform *time* and *pace* in marching, an indispensable requisite in the manœuvres of troops.

CALIBRE, in gunnery, is the diameter of the bore of any piece of ordnance.

CAISSON. A carriage for artillery ammunition; each piece of field artillery is followed by its caisson.

CAMP is the extent of ground occupied by an army when under canvass.

CAMPAIGN. The period of each year that an army is in the field.

CANNON. A general term for every form of artillery.

CANNONEERS. Soldiers who serve or manage pieces of artillery.

CANTEEN. A small vessel used by soldiers to carry water, etc.

CANTONMENTS. Troops are in cantonments when quartered in towns and villages, lying as near as possible to each other

To CAPITULATE is to surrender any place or body of troops to the enemy, on certain stipulated conditions.

CAPITULATION. The conditions on which the garrison of a besieged place agrees to give it up.

CAPONNIERE, in fortification, is a passage from one part of the work to another.

CAPTAIN. The commander of a company,

CARBINE. A species of firearms smaller than the musket, and used mainly by cavalry.

CARTEL. An agreement between two States at war, for an exchange of prisoners of war.

CARTRIDGE. A case of paper, or flannel, fitted to the bore of a piece, and holding the exact charge of gunpowder. Cartridges for small arms are made of strong paper, those for artillery are made of flannel, or some other woolen goods.

CARTRIDGE-BOX. A box made of stout leather, attached to a belt which is worn over the shoulder, or around the waist, and used to hold cartridges for small arms.

CASCABLE, in artillery, is the knob attached to the breach of a gun.

CASEMATE. A chamber covered with a bomb-proof arch, in a fortification having an embrasure cut through the wall, through which the gun is fired. Used in fortifications on the sea coast.

CAVALIER. A work constructed in the interior of a bastion.

CAVALRY. That portion of an army which serves and fights on horseback.

CHAMBER, *of a mortar or howitzer.* A cavity at the bottom of the mortar or howitzer, intended to receive the cartridge.

CHARGE. In gunnery, denotes the quantity of powder with which the piece is loaded.

In the evolutions, the charge expresses the advance of a body of infantry to attack the enemy with bayonets fixed; or the rapid attack of cavalry.

CHASE *of a gun.* The length from the trunions to the muzzle.

CHEEK. The pieces of timber which form the sides of gun-carriages, and upon which the trunnions rest.

CHEVAUX-DE-FREIZE. A piece of timber some six inches square, pierced with many holes, through which pass pieces of wood some six feet long, crossing each other at right angles, and pointed at the ends. They are used to stop up breaches, to block up the avenues of approach, etc.

Line of CIRCUMVALLATION. An earthen work consisting of a low parapet and trench, made around a place which it is intended to besiege.

COLONEL. The commander of a regiment.

COLOR. Large silk flags fixed on wooden poles.

Camp-Colors. Small flags eighteen inches square, and used to mark the color line, points of wheeling, etc.; they are also carried by the markers in the evolutions.

COMBAT. A battle.

COMMISSARY. An officer charged with the purchase and issue of provisions for the troops.

COMPANY. A small body of from 50 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain.

CONVOY. A detachment of troops employed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition, provisions, etc., conveyed in time of war to a town or army.

CORPORAL. A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

CORPS. A body of troops acting together under one commander.

COUNTERSIGN. A particular word which is exchanged between guards, and entrusted to those employed on duty in camp or garrison.

COURT-MARTIAL. A military court, for the investigation and punishment of all offences committed by officers or soldiers, in resistance of military law.

CUIRASSIERS Heavy cavalry armed with breastplates of metal, or cuirasses.

A CURTAIN, in fortification, connects two contiguous bastions.

D.

DEFENCE, in fortification, consists of all sorts of works that cover and defend an army or place.

DEFILE. A narrow passage, or road, through which troops can only march by flank, or with a very small front.

DEPLOY. To display or spread out troops.

DEPOT. A place of deposit for military stores.

DETACHMENT. A body of troops taken from an army for a particular service.

DISCIPLINE. The instruction and government of soldiers.

DISLODGE. To drive an enemy from his position.

DISMANTLE. To strip a town or fortress of its outworks.

DITCH. An excavation or trench made around the works of a fortification, from whence the earth necessary for the construction of the parapet is raised. Ditches are of two kinds—wet and dry.

DRAGOONS. Are a kind of cavalry, who serve both on horseback and on foot.

E.

ECHELON. A position in tactics, when different bodies, whether the divisions of a battalion, battalions, or brigades, follow each other on different lines. By this arrangement both the front and one or both flanks may be protected at once.

ELEVATION. In gunnery, the angle included between the horizon and the axis of any piece of artillery.

EMBRASURE. In fortification, an opening, or aperture in the parapet of a work through which pieces of artillery are fired at the enemy.

ENCIENTE, in fortification, is the interior wall or rampart which surrounds a place.

ENCOUNTER. Combat. Fight.

ENEMY. One who is on the opposite side in war.

To ENFILADE is to throw shot along the whole length of the enemy's line.

ENGINEERS. Officers charged with planning, constructing, and reparing all fortifications and all defensive works; with planning the attack and defence of military works, etc., etc.

EPAULEMENT. A kind of breastwork to cover troops in front, or on the flank.

EPAULETTES. Shoulder-knots worn by officers.

EPROUVETTE. A small mortar for trying the strength of gunpowder.

EQUIPAGE. All kinds of furniture made use of by an army.

ESTABLISHMENT implies the quota of officers and men in an army, regiment, troop, or company.

EVOLUTION. The movement made by a body of troops when they change their disposition.

EXEMPTS. Men who, from their age or occupation, are not liable to be called upon for military service.

EXPEDITTON. A voyage or march against an enemy.

F.

FALSE-*alarm*. An alarm either designedly or unintentionally created by noise, reports, etc., without being dangerous.

FALSE-*attack*. An approach which is made for the purpose of diverting an enemy from the real point of attack.

FASCINES. Long cylindrical bundles of twigs intended to support the earth in the parapets of field fortifications, etc.

FEINT. A mock attack, made to conceal the true one.

FIELD. The place of battle. A campaign, or the action of an army while it is in the field.

FIELD-*officers*. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of a regiment.

FIGHT. Battle.

FILE. A line of soldiers drawn up behind each other. As a general thing, a file means two soldiers, the front and rear rank man.

FIRE-ARMS. Every description of arms charged with powder and ball.

FLANKS. The right and left of an army, encampment, battalion, company, etc.

FLANK. In fortification, any part of a work defending another, by a fire along the outside of the parapet.

FOIL. A blunt sword used in fencing.

FORAGE. The hay, straw, and oats required for the subsistence of the horses of an army.

FORCE. Any body of troops assembled for military purposes.

FORLORN-HOPE. Men appointed to make the first attack in the day of battle, or to be the first to storm in a siege.

FORT. A fortified place surrounded by a ditch, etc.

FORTIFICATION. The art of surrounding a place by works so disposed as to render it capable of a lasting defence against a besieging army.

Field-FORTIFICATION is the art of constructing all kinds of temporary works in the field.

FRONT. A word of command signifying that the men are to turn to their proper front.

FUGLE-MAN. A well-drilled, intelligent soldier, advanced in front of the line, to give the time in the manual, etc.

FURLOUGH. A leave of absence.

FUSE. A tube fixed into a shell filled with combustible materials, which, when the shell is fired, burns and causes the shell to explode.

G.

GABION. A cylindrical basket without bottom, and employed in throwing up intrenchments, etc.

GALLERY. A passage in a mine.

GARRISON. A place where troops are quartered.

GENERAL-OFFICERS. All officers above the rank of colonel. The only grades in the U. S. service are brigadier-general, major-general, and lieutenant general.

GLACIS. In permanent fortifications, the parapet of the covered way.

GRENADE. A small shell thrown from the hand upon the enemy. Used in defending a work.

GRAPE. A kind of shot.

GUARD. A body of men whose duty it is to protect an army or place from surprise. It also applies to troops kept to guard generals and other persons, or public property, etc.

GUIDONS. Small silk standards for cavalry.

GUNPOWDER. A composition of sulphur, nitre, (or salpetre), and charcoal, mixed together and granulated, to which, if fire be applied, it burns with an explosion.

H.

HARASS. To annoy, perplex, hang upon the rear or flanks of a body of men, or an army, or to interrupt the operations of a siege by repeated attacks.

HAVERSACK. A linen bag to carry a soldier's rations on the march.

HEAD-QUARTERS. The place where the officer commanding an army or independent body of troops, takes up his residence.

HILT. The handle of a sword.

HOLSTERS. Cases for a horseman's pistols, fixed in the pommel of the saddle.

HOSPITAL. A place appointed for the sick and wounded.

HOST. An army.

HOSTILITY. Denotes a state of war between two nations.

HOWITZER. A piece of artillery, chambered at the bottom of the bore, and intended for firing hollow shot, canister, etc.

I.

INFANTRY. Foot soldiers armed with the musket, or rifle.

INROAD. Sudden and desultory invasion.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL. An officer whose duty it is to inspect the troops at stated times, and report the state of their discipline, efficiency, etc.

INTRENCHMENT. Any work intended to fortify a post against the attack of an enemy.

INVASION. The entrance or attack of the troops of a nation on the dominions of another.

To INVEST. To seize upon all the avenues of approach to a place or town, so as to cut it off from succor.

K.

KNAPSACK. A leather or canvas bag, worn on the backs of infantry soldiers, and which contains his clothing and other necessaries.

L.

LABORATORY. A place where all sorts of fire-works are prepared, whether for actual service or for display.

LIEUTENANT. The lowest grade of commissioned officers.

LINE OF BATTLE is the disposition of the troops for battle.

LINKS. Thongs of leather used by cavalry to fasten their horses together.

LITTER. A sort of bed on which wounded officers and men are carried off the field.

LODGMENT. Possession of the whole or a part of the enemy's works.

LUNETTE. A small field work.

M.

MAGAZINE. A place in which stores, arms, ammunition, or provisions, are kept.

MAJOR. An officer next in rank to lieutenant-colonel.

MARTIAL LAW. The law of war.

MATCH. A preparation to communicate fire to guns, mortars, mines, etc.

MINES. Subterranean passages dug under the walls of a fortification, or under the works of a besieging army, for the purpose of blowing them up by means of gunpowder.

MORTARS. Short cannon with large bores fitted with chambers, and used for throwing shells, stones, etc.

MUSTER. A parade of troops for the purpose of inspection, and taking an account of their numbers, presence, etc.

MUTINY. Any seditious or refractory conduct among soldiers.

N.

NITRE. A compound of nitric acid and potash, used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

O.

ORDERS. All such lawful directions as may be issued by a superior officer.

ORDNANCE. A general term for all guns, howitzers, and mortars.

OUT-POSTS. Bodies of troops posted beyond the bounds or limits of the encampment,

OUT-WORKS, in fortification, are the works constructed beyond the principal works.

P.

PALISADES. In fortifications, stakes made of strong pieces of wood, and set in the ground.

PARALLELS. The trenches or lines made by the besiegers around the works of the besieged.

PARAPET. In fortification, an elevation of earth designed for covering the soldiers from the fire of the enemy.

PARK OF ARTILLERY. The place appointed for the artillery.

PARLEY. A conference with the enemy.

PAROLE. The promise or word of honor given by a prisoner of war when permitted to be at large, that he will return at the time appointed.

PAROLE is also a word given out in orders for the purpose of distinguishing friends from foes.

PARTY. A small detachment of troops employed upon any duty, as fatigue party, etc.

PATROL. A small party under a non-commissioned officer detached from one of the guards, to move from post to post, through streets, along roads, etc., to ensure vigilance, order, etc.

PAYMASTER. An officer charged with the payment of the troops.

PICKETS. Out-guards occupying the first line beyond the police guards; when attacked the outposts and grand guards fall back upon the pickets for support.

PILLAGE. Plunder.

Pioneers. A small body of soldiers, provided with saws, axes, etc., and intended to clear the way for troops on the march, to work on the intrenchments, etc.

Platoon. Half a company.

Pontoons. Small boats used to sustain the bridges across streams for the passage of troops.

Portfire. A sort of match for firing guns, etc.

Provost-martial. An officer whose duty it is see punishments put in force, secure prisoners, etc.

Pyrotechny. Every kind of artificial fireworks.

Q.

Quarter. To give quarter is to spare the life of a vanquished enemy.

Quartermaster. An officer whose duty it is to supply the quarters, fuel, clothing, transportation, etc., to the troops.

R.

Rally. To reform disordered or dispersed troops into regular order.

Rampart. A bank of earth raised about a place to resist the enemy's shot, cover the buildings, etc.

Range. The distance from the gun to the place where the projectile touches the ground.

Rank. A line of soldiers drawn up side by side.

Rank and File. Non-commissioned officers and privates.

Ration. The daily allowance of bread, meat, etc., to the soldiers.

Rear-Guard. A detachment of troops which brings up and protects the rear of an army.

Reconnoitre. To view and examine the country in which an enemy is operating; to examine the approaches to an enemy's works; ascertain his position, strength, etc., etc.

Redoubt. A small work in fortification.

Regiment. A body of troops composed of ten or twelve companies, and commanded by a colonel.

Reserve. A body of troops so posted as not to come into action until near its close, or until a critical moment in the battle.

Retreat. To retreat is to make a retrogade movement.

Retrenchment. Any work raised to cover a point, and fortify it against an enemy.

Ricochet. The rebounding of shot or shells after striking the ground.

Rosters are lists or tables by which the details of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, for various duties, are regulated.

Round. A general discharge of cannon or small arms.

Rounds. A visiting or personal inspection of the guards and sentinels on duty.

Rout. The confusion created in an army or body of troops when defeated or dispersed.

S.

Sabre. A species of sword with a broad and heavy blade, curved towards the point.

Sack. An expression used when a town has been taken by storm, and given up to pillage.

Safeguard. A protection granted by the general of an army, for some of the enemy's lands or persons, to preserve them from being insulted or plundered.

Sally. A sally, or sortie, is a secret movement of attack made by strong detachments of troops from a besieged place, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's works.

Salute. A discharge of artillery in compliment of some individual. It also means the ceremony of presenting arms.

Sand-bags. Bags filled with earth for the purpose of repairing breaches, etc.

Scouts. Horsemen sent in advance or on the wings of an army to discover the enemy.

Sentinel. A private soldier placed upon a post, whose duty it is to watch the motions of the enemy, prevent surprise, and in general to enforce any specific order with which he may be entrusted.

Sergeant. A non-commissioned officer.

Sergeant-Major. The first non-commissioned officer of his regiment, and assists the adjutant in the discharge of his duties.

Service. Every kind of duty which a military man may be called upon to perform.

Shells. Hollow iron balls thrown among the enemy from mortars and howitzers. Being filled with powder, and provided with a fuse which sets fire to the contents, the shell explodes.

Siege. The art of surrounding a fortified place with an army, and attacking it by means of batteries, mines, and trenches.

Skirmish. A loose desultory kind of combat in presence of two armies.

Sorties. Parties that sally out of a place secretly to annoy the besiegers.

Spherical-cone Shot. Thin shells filled with musket-balls, and fired from a howitzer.

Storm. A vigorous assault on a fortified place.

Stratagem. A scheme or plan devised by a general to cover his designs during a campaign.

Strategy. The hostile movements of armies beyond the range of each other's cannon.

Surprise. To fall upon an enemy unexpectedly.

T.

Traverses. Parapets of earth raised to cover troops from the enfilading fire of an enemy.

Trenches. Ditches made during a siege, to enable the assailants to approach more securely.

Troop. A company of cavalry.

Trophy. Anything captured from an enemy.

V.

Vedettes. Sentries on horseback upon out-posts.
Vent. The opening in fire-arms through which the fire is communicated to the charge.
Volley. The simultaneous discharge of a number of fire-arms.

W.

Windage. The difference between the diameter of the bore, and the diameter of the shot or shell.
Wings. The right or left division of an army or battalion.
Works. Fortifications.

THE SO-CALLED

CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

JEF. DAVIS, of Mississippi, President.
A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-Presid't
JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of La., Sec. of State.
JAMES A. SEDDON, of Va., Sec. of War.
C. G. MEMMINGER, of S. C., Sec. of Treas.
STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Fla., Sec. of Navy.
THOS. H. WATTS, of Ala., Attorney-Gen'l.
JAS. H. REAGAN, of Texas, Postm'r-Gen'l.

FIRST REGULAR CONGRESS.—Senate.

Congress met at Richmond on the second Monday in January, 1863.

A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, President. | R. M. T. HUNTER, of Va., Presid't *pro tem.*

ALABAMA.

	Term. Exp.
Clement C. Clay	1864
Wm. L. Yancey	1868

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson	1864
C. B. Mitchell	1868

FLORIDA.

J. M. Baker	1864
A. E. Maxwell	1866

GEORGIA.

Charles J. Jenkins	1864
Herschel V. Johnson	1868

KENTUCKY.

	Term Exp.
Wm. E. Simms	1864
H. C. Burnett	1868

LOUISIANA.

Thos. J. Semmes	1866
Edward Sparrow	1868

MISSISSIPPI.

James Phelon	1864
Albert G. Brown	1866

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark	1864
Rob't L. Y. Peyton	1866

NORTH CAROLINA.

	Term Exp.
George Davis	1864
Wm. S. Dortch	1866

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robt. W. Barnwell	1866
Jas. L. Orr	1868

TENNESSEE.

Gustavus O. Henry	1866
Landon C. Haynes	1868

TEXAS.

Lewis T. Wigfall	1866
Wm. S. Oldham	1868

VIRGINIA.

(Vacancy)	1866
R. M. T. Hunter	1868

House of Representatives.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, Speaker.

ALABAMA.

1. E. L. Dargan.
2. W. P. Chilton.
3. James E. Pugh.
4. Jabez L. M. Curry.
5. Wm. R. Smith.
6. John P. Rawles.
7. Thomas J. Foster.
8. David Clopton.
9. L. F. Lyon.

ARKANSAS.

1. Felix J. Batson.
2. G. D. Royster.
3. A. H. Garland.
4. Thomas B. Hanley.

FLORIDA.

1. James B. Deskins.
2. R. B. Hilton.

GEORGIA.

1. A. H. Kenan.
2. Hines Holt.
3. A. R. Wright.
4. Julien Hartridge.
5. Lucius J. Gartrell.
6. William W. Clark.
7. Robert P. Trippe.
8. David W. Lewis.
9. J. C. Monnalym.
10. Hardy Strickland.

KENTUCKY.

1. Willis B. Machen.
2. John W. Crocket.
3. H. E. Read.
4. George W. Ewing.
5. James S. Crisman.
6. George P. Hodges.
7. H. W. Bruce.
8. S. S. Scott.
9. E. M. Bruce.
10. R. J. Breckinridge, Jr.
11. John M. Elliott.

LOUISIANA.

1. *Duncan F. Kenner.
2. Charles Villiers.

* In Federal custody.

House of Representatives.—Continued.

3. John Perkins, Jr.
4. Charles M. Conrad.
5. Henry Marshall.
6. Lucien Dupose.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John J. McRea.
2. J. W. Clapp.
3. Reuben Davis.
4. Israel Welsh.
5. H. C. Chambers.
6. Otho R. Singleton.
7. E. Barksdale.

*MISSOURI.

1. Wm. H. Cooke.
2. Thomas A. Harris.
3. Casper W. Bell.
4. A. H. Conrow.
5. George G. Vest.
6. Thomas W. Freeman.
7. †Samuel Hyer.
8. ———
9. ———
10. ———
11. ———
12. ———
13. ———

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Wm. H. N. Smith.
2. Robert Bridges.
3. Owen R. Keenan.
4. J. G. McDowell.
5. Thomas S. Ashe.
6. Arch. Arrington.
7. Robert McLean.
8. William Lander.
9. B. S. Gaither.
10. A. S. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Wm. W. Boyce.
2. W. Porcher Miles.
3. M. L. Bonham.
4. John McQueen.
5. L. M. Adger.
6. James Farran.

TENNESSEE.

1. A. G. Watkins.
2. D. M. Currin.
3. J. D. C. Atkins.
4. H. E. Foster.
5. Thomas Mences.
6. George W. Jones.
7. Meredith P. Gentry.
8. William G. Swann.
9. W. H. Tibbs.
10. N. S. Gardner.
11. J. T. Heiskell.

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox.
2. Peter W. Gregg.
3. C. C. Herbert.
4. W. B. Wright.
5. Malcolm P. Graham.
6. S. B. F. Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

1. John R. Chambliss.
2. M. R. H. Garnett.
3. James Lyons.
4. —— Collier.
5. Thomas S. Bocock.
6. John Goode, Jr.
7. James P. Holcomb.
8. D. C. Dejarnette.
9. William Smith.
10. A. R. Boteler.
11. John B. Baldwin.
12. Waller R. Staples.
13. Walter Preston.
14. Samuel A. Miller.
15. Robert Johnson.
16. Charles W. Russell.

Order of Secession of the So-Called Confederate States.

South Carolina	Dec.	20, 1860,	by Convention.
Mississippi	Jan.	8. 1861,	" "
Florida	Jan.	10, "	" "
Alabama	Jan.	11, "	" "
Georgia	Jan.	19, "	" "
Louisiana	Jan.	26, "	" "
Texas	Feb.	1, "	by Legislature.
Virginia	April	25, "	" Convention.
Arkansas	May	6, "	" Legislature.
North Carolina	May	20, "	" "
Tennessee	June	8, "	" "

Governors of States of the So-Called Confederate States.

Name.	*State.*	*Capital.*	*Salary.*
John Gill Shorter	Alabama	Montgomery	$4,000
—— Flanigan	Arkansas	Little Rock	2,500
John Milton	Florida	Tallahassee	1,500
Joseph E. Brown	Georgia	Milledgeville	4,000
Thomas O. Moore	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	4,000
Jacob Thompson	Mississippi	Jackson	4,000
Z. B. Vance	North Carolina	Raleigh	3,000
M. L. Bonham	South Carolina	Columbia	3,800
Isham G. Harris	Tennessee	Nashville	3,000
Francis R. Lubbock	Texas	Austin	3,000
John Letcher	Virginia	Richmond	5,000

* Missouri, under the appointment, is entitled to thirteen members. The State has not been districted, and the above members—self-elected to the Provisional Congress—hold over. † Taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

EXCISE TAX BILL.

Two distinct species of tax laws have been passed by Congress since the commencement of the Great Rebellion, and are designated by the terms, Direct Tax and Excise Tax. The Direct Tax was passed August 5, 1861. It increased the duties on certain imported articles, imposed duties on many articles that were before exempt, such as teas, etc., and also imposed a tax of twenty millions of dollars on the States and Territories. This tax was apportioned among the several States and Territories, and the legislature of each loyal State undertook to pay the portion assigned to it. At the time of the passage of the act, the Government of the United States was indebted to each of the loyal States for sums of money already advanced, to pay the expenses of enlisting and equipping volunteers who had been called into active service during that year. This indebtedness was principally cancelled by offsetting against it the amount of tax demanded from each State, with a discount of fifteen per centum from the tax. If the balance proved to be in favor of the Government, the State paid it over; if it were in favor of the State, the Government paid it. Thus the only effect of this portion of the Direct Tax on tax-payers was the assessment and collection of a small State tax for 1862, in those States where there had previously been no such tax, and an increase in the State tax in others. So much of this direct tax law as imposed a tax of twenty millions of dollars was modified by Congress, July 1, 1862, so as to authorize the levy and collection of one tax to that amount, and to provide that no other tax should be levied under the act, until April 1, 1865.

To supply the place of this suspended act, the Excise Tax Bill was passed. The peculiar features of this law are as follows:

It imposes a tax on all spirits, ale, beer, porter, and other fermented liquors, distilled or brewed, after August 1, 1862. It requires all persons engaged in certain trades or occupations to obtain a license, as distillers, brewers, wholesale dealers, retail dealers, bankers, hotels, eating houses, brokers, confectioners, tobacconists, livery stable keepers, lawyers, physicians, apothecaries, manufacturers, pedlars, agents, etc. It imposes a tax, either specific or *ad volorem*, upon an immense number of articles manufactured by the industry of the mass of the people, and which are largely consumed by them. It levies a specific tax

on spring carriages, pleasure boats, each head of slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep; an *ad valorem* tax on the gross receipts of all railroads, passenger and ferry boats, on the interest paid on railroad bonds; on dividends paid by railroad companies, banks, trust companies and savings institutions; on the salaries of all officers and persons in the service of the United States; and on the gross receipts for all advertisements in news and periodical publications. It also levies an *ad valorem* tax on so much of the incomes, gains and profits of all persons, as exceed $600. It requires a stamp duty to be paid on nearly all documents relative to the transfer from one to another of anything of value, such as contracts, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, bonds, certificates of stock, conveyances, leases, telegraph dispatches, insurance policies, mortgages, powers of attorney, freight bills, etc. It also requires a stamp duty to be paid on every bottle, phial, box, pot, or other enclosure containing medicines or pre parations of persons claiming to have any secret formula; also, on every grade, style and variety of perfumery and cosmetic. It levies an *ad valorem* duty on all legacies and distributive shares of personal property. The act makes it the duty of all persons to furnish a list of all property to the assessor; and the process for collecting the tax, in case of non-payment, is very prompt and summary.

LICENSES AND STAMP DUTIES,

In Accordance with the Internal Revenue Laws, as Amended March 3, 1863.

Advertisements inserted in newspapers, magazines, reviews, or any other publication, on gross receipts for, - - -	3 per ct.
Do., all receipts for, to the amount of $1,000, - - -	exempt.
Do. do., by newspapers denied the use of the mails, - -	10 per ct.
Do., by papers whose circulation does not exceed 2,000, -	exempt.
Agents, insurance (see "Insurance agents,") for license, -	$10 00
Agreements, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - -	0 05
Agreements for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - -	0 50
Do. do., if for a period of time exceeding three years stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - -	1 00
Alcohol, made or manufactured of spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid, is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Ale, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately. (See "Malt liquors".)	
Animal oils, per gallon, - - - - - - - -	0 02
Anodynes, each package of the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty, - - -	0 01
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents, and does not exceed 50 cents, stamp duty,	0 02
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds fifty cents, and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty,	0 03
Do. do., exceeding 75 cents, and not exceeding $1, - -	0 04
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of,	0 02
Apothecaries, under which term is included every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, and sold. Wholesale and retail dealers who have taken out a license therefore, shall not be required to take out a license as apothecary; nor shall apothecaries who have taken out a license as such be required to take out a license as retail dealers in liquors, in consequence of selling alcohol, license tax,	10 00
Applications for bounties, stamp duty, - - - - - -	none.
Do., for arrears of pay, stamp duty, - - - - - -	none.
Do., for pensions, stamp duty, - - - - - - -	none.
Appraisments of value or damage, on each a stamp duty of,	$0 05
Architects and Civil Engineers, under which term is inculded every person whose business it is to plan, design, or super-	

intend the construction of buildings or ships, or of roads or bridges, or canals, or railroads, provided that this act shall not include a practical carpenter who labors on a building, for license, - - - - - - - - $10 00

Arrears of pay, stamp duty - - - - - - - none.

Assignment of mortgage, stamp duty same as on the original instrument.

Do., of leases, do. do.

Do., of policies of insurance, do. do.

Attorney—No license shall be required of an attorney, having taken out a license as such, in consequence of being employed to purchase, rent, or sell real estate, or to collect rent thereon for others in the ordinary course of business. (See "Lawyers.")

Auctioneers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidder, for license, - - - - - - - - - $20 00

Auction sales of goods, merchandise, articles, and things, including all sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities, on gross amount of sales, - - - - - - 1-10 to 1 per ct.

Awnings, made of cotton, flax, or hemp, or part of either, or other material, - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Do., the sewing of, the material whereof belonged to the employer, shall be exempt from duty when the cloth or material from which made was imported or has been subject to and paid a duty.

Bags, made of cotton, flax, or hemp, or part of either, or other material, - - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Do., the sewing of, same as "Awnings."

Band Iron. (See "Iron.")

Banks—Every incorporated bank, or other bank legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, which shall neglect or omit to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent funds as often as once in six months, shall, in lieu thereof, make returns, under oath, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, or within 30 days thereafter, of profits, etc. (see section 14 Amendatory Act), and pay on such profits, - 3 per ct.

Banks, on all dividends, - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Bankers, under which term is included every person who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid or remitted upon the draft, check, or order of such creditor, but which does not include incorporated banks or other banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, for license, - - - - - - - - $100 00

Bar Iron. (See "Iron.")

Barks, hereafter built, - - - - - - - - 2 per ct.

Barytes, sulphate of, 100 pounds, - - - - - - 10 cents.

Beer, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately. (See "Malt Liquors.")

Bend leather, per pound, - - - - - - 1 cent and 5 mills.

Benzine per gallon, - - - - - - - 3 per ct. ad valorem.

Bicarbonate of soda, per pound, - - - - - - - 5 mills.
Billiard tables, kept for use, for each table, - - - $10 00
Billiard rooms, for license, for each table, - - - - 5 00
Bill of exchange (Inland), draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $20, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, shall have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty, upon every sum of $200 or any fractional part thereof, if payable on demand or at any time not exceeding 33 days, including the grace, from the date or sight, - - - - - - - - - 0 01
Do., if payable at any time not less than 33 days as aforesaid, and not exceeding 63 days, including the grace, from date or sight, - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 02
Do., if payable at any time not less than 63 days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding 93 days, including the grace, from the date or sight, - - - - - - - - - 0 03
Do., if payable at any time not less than 93 days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding 4 months from date, or sight and grace, 0 04
Do., if payable at any time not less than 4 months, as aforesaid, and not exceeding 6 months from date or sight and grace, - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 06
Do., if payable at any time exceeding 6 months from date or sight and grace, - - - - - - - - - - 0 10
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or if drawn otherwise than in sets of more than one, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (inland).
Do., do., if drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $150, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency, - 0 03
Do., do., above $150 and not above $250, - - - 0 05
Do., do., above $250 and not above $500, - - - - 0 10
Do., do., above $500 and not above $1,000, - - - 0 15
Do., do., above $1,000 and not above $1,500, - - - 0 20
Do., do., above $1,500 and not above $2,500, - - - 0 30
Do., do., above $2,250 and not above $3,500, - - - 0 50
Do., do., above $3,500 and not above $5,000, - - - 0 70
Do., do., above $5,000 and not above $7,500, - - - 1 00
Do., do., for every $2,500 or part thereof, in excess of $7,500, 0 30
Bills of lading for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, a stamp duty of - - - - - 0 10
Bills of sale, by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed $500, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 25
Do., do., do., when the consideration exceeds $500 and does not exceed $1,000, stamp duty, - - - - - - 0 50
Do., do,, do., for each and every additional amount of $1,000 or any fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000, - - 0 50
Bitters, same as "Medicines."
Boards are not to be considered as manufactures.
Bolts, iron, per tun, - - - - - - - - - - 2 00
Bond or Note secured by mortgage, but one stamp shall be

required on such papers, provided, that the stamp duty placed thereon is the largest rate required for such instruments or either of them.

Bonds of canal companies, - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Bonds, auction sales of, on gross amount of sales, - - 1-10 of 1 per ct

Bonds indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to administer money received by virtue thereof, a stamp duty of - - - - - - - $0 50

Do., of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings and such as are not otherwise charged, a stamp duty of - - - - - - - - - - 0 25

Bone, manufacturers of, wholly or in part, if not otherwise specified, ad valorem, - - - - - - - - 3 per ct

Books are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.

Bootmakers, making articles to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1,000 be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of $1,000 shall pay a duty of - - - - - - - 1 per ct

Bottles, containing medicines, etc., the retail price or value of which, contents included, does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of - - - - - - - - - - - $0 01

Do., containing medicines, etc., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 25 cents, but does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of - - - - - - 0 02

Do., containing medicines, etc., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds fifty cents but does not exceed 75 cents, - - - - - - - - - 0 03

Do., containing medicines, etc., the value of which, contents included, shall exceed 75 cents, and shall not exceed $1, - 0 04

Do., containing medicines, etc., the value of which, contents included, exceed $1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 02

Bounties, application for, stamp duty, - - - - - none.

Do., or indemnity awarded for depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, applications for stamp duty, none.

Bowling-alleys, for each alley, duty for license, - - - $5 00

Boxes, containing medicines, etc., same as "Bottles," which see.

Brass, rolled, in rods or sheets, - - - - - - 1 per ct.

Brass, manufacturers of, not otherwise specified, - - - 3 per ct.

Brewers, under which term is included ever person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale from malt, wholly or in part, for license, - - - $50 00

Do., who manufactures less than 500 barrels per year, for license, - - - - - - - - - - - - 25 00

Bricks are not to be considered a manufacture.

Bristles, manufactures of, not otherwise specified, - - 3 per ct.

Brokers, auction sales by, of goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things, on gross amount of sale, - - - 1-10 of 1 per ct.

Brokers, under which term is included every person whose

business it is to purchase or sell stocks, coin, money, bank notes, drafts, promissory notes, or other securities for the payment of money, for themselves or others, or who deal in exchanges relating to money, for license, - - -	$50 00
Brokers, commercial, under which term is included every person who purchases or sells goods or produce, or seeks orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or manages business matters for the owners of vessels, or the shippers or consignors of freight carried by vessels, or purchases or sells real estate for others, for license, - -	50 00
Brokers, land warrants (see land warrant brokers), - -	25 00
Brokers, insurance (see "Insurance agents"), for license, -	10 00
Bullion. (See "Coin.")	
Bullion, in the manufacture of silverware, is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Burning fluid is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Builders and contractors, under which term is included every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads by contract: *Provided*, That no license shall be required from any persons whose building contracts do not exceed $2,500 in any one year, for license, - - - - - - - - - - -	25 00
Butchers, under which term is included every person who shall sell butchers' meat at retail: *Provided*, That no butcher having taken out a license and paid $10 therefor, shall be required to take out a license as retail dealer on account of selling other articles at the same store, stall, or premises: *Provided*, Further, that butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, shall be required to pay $5 only for each license, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a licence as peddler for retailing butchers' meat as aforesaid: *Provided*, Further, that those whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000 shall be exempt, for license,	10 00
Calf skins, tanned, each, - - - - - - - -	0 06
Do., American patent, - - - - - - - -	5 per ct.
Calves, slaughtered, per head, - - - - - -	$0 05
Canal boats, hereafter built, - - - - - - -	2 per ct.
Canal companies, interest on bonds or dividends of, - -	3 per ct.
Candles, tallow, - - - - - - - - - - -	3 per ct.
Do., lard, - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 per ct.
Do., of whatever material made, - - - - -	3 per ct.
Candy, sugar. (See "Sugar Candy.")	
Cards, playing, per pack of whatever number, when the price does not exceed 18 cents, ...	$0 01
Do., do., over 18 and not over 25 cents per pack, . .	0 02
Do., over 25 and not over 30 cents per pack, . . .	0 03
Do., over 30 and not over 36 cents, ...	0 04
Do., over 36 cents, ...	0 05
Carpets, the sewing of, same as "Awnings."	
Carriages, etc., valued at $75 or over, drawn by one horse, including the harness, ...	1 00
Do., drawn by two horses, valued at $75 and not exceeding $200,	2 00

Do., exceeding in value $200 and not exceeding $600, - - $5 00
Do., exceeding $600, - - - - - - - - - 10 00
Cars, railroad. (See "Railroad Cars.")
Cartmen and wagoners, when the vehicle is drawn by more than one horse or mule; every person whose business it is to keep a cart, truck, dray, wagon, or other vehicle drawn by horses or mules, for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, or any articles of packages, for hire, or for the delivery of goods, wares, merchandize, articles or packages sold, shall be considered a cartman and wagoner under this act—*no license required.*
Cassia, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, - - - 0 01
Castile soap. (See "Soap.")
Cattle, horned, slaughtered, for sale, each, - - - - 0 20
Do., do., slaughtered by any person for his own consumption, not exceeding six, - - - - - - - - - free.
Cattle brokers, including every person whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs or sheep, for license, $10 00
Cavendish tobacco, per pound, - - - - - - - 0 15
Cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in a liquid state, per gallon, - - - - - - - - - 0 25
Certificates of stock in any incorporated company, stamp duty on each, - - - - - - - - - - - 0 25
Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandums showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for not less than $10 and not exceeding $50, stamp duty, - - - - - - 0 10
Do., do., for a sum exceeding $50, - - - - - 0 25
Certificate—Any certificate of damage, and all other certificates or documents issued by any Port Warden, Marine Surveyor, or other person acting as such, stamp duty, - 0 25
Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such, if for a sum not exceeding $100, a stamp duty, - 0 02
Do., if for a sum exceeding $100, stamp duty, - - - 0 05
Certificates of measurement, stamp duty, - - - - none.
Certificates of profit, stamp duty, - - - - - none.
Certificates of weight, stamp duty, - - - - - none.
Certificate of any other description than those specified in Schedule B, a stamp duty of - - - - - - - $0 05
Charcoal is not to be considered a manufacture.
Charter Party—Contract of agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, or memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the freight or charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tunnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 150 tuns, stamp duty, - - - - - - 1 00
Do., do., exceeding 150 tuns and not exceeding 300 tuns, - 3 00
Do., do., exceeding 300 tuns and not exceeding 600 tuns, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00
Do., do., exceeding 600 tuns, stamp duty, - - - - 10 00
Charts are not to be considered a manufacture.

Checks drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of money, exceeeing $20, at sight or on demand, - - - $0 02

Cheese is not to be considered a manufacture.

Chemical preparations same as "Medicines."

Chocolate, prepared, per pound, - - - - - - - - 0 01

Circuses, under which term is included every building, tent, space, or acre, where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, for license, - - - - - - 50 00

Civil Engineers (see "Architect"), for license, - - - 10 00

Claim Agents, under which term is included every person whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government, for each yearly license, - - - - - - - - - - 10 00

Clearance, same as "Manifest."

Clocks, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Clock movements, sold without being cased, - - - 3 per ct.

Clocks—Any duties which may have been paid on clock movements used for clocks or time-pieces, upon which duties shall be assessed or paid, shall be deducted from the three per cent. tax on clocks and time-pieces.

Cloth, before it has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner, - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Cloths—On all cloths of silk, cotton, or other material dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared, which were removed from the place of manufacture prior to the 1st of September, 1862, or which have been or shall be imported, the duty or tax of three per cent. shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof; and, where the dyeing bleaching. printing, or finishing. shall be done separately from the weaving. knitting, or felting, the increased value shall be, and hereby is, declared for dyeing, bleaching, printing, or finishing.

Coachmen—Hackney. (See "Hackney Coachmen.")

Coal, all mineral, except pea coal or dust coal, per tun, - 3½ cents.

Coal—All duties or taxes on coal mined and delivered by coal operators at the mines, on contracts made prior to July 1, 1862, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof.

Coal gas. (See "Gas.")

Coal oil, produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, refined, per gallon, - - - - - - - - - - $0 08

Coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon, - - - - - - - - - - - 0 10

Coal oil distillers, under which term is included any person who shall refine, produce, or distill crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat, or other bituminous substances, for each license, - 50 00

Coal tar, produced in the manufacture of gas, - - - exempt.

Cocoa, prepared, per pound, - - - - - - - $0 01

Coffee, ground, per pound, - - - - - - - - 3 mills.

Coffee—All preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, per lb., 3 mills.

Coin—All contracts for the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency, secured by pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties, their agents or attorneys, and shall have one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the Tax law, equal in amount to one-half of one per centum, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged, or deposited; and if any such loan, pledge, or deposit, made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed, or in any way extended for any time whatever, said loan, pledge, or deposit, shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days; and no loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States as aforesaid, or of any certificate or other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin, shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security, and any such loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void. If gold or silver coin be loaned at its par value, it shall be subject only to the duty imposed on other loans. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any transaction by or with the Government of the United States.

Coin—All contracts, loans, or sales of bullion or gold and silver coin not made in accordance with this Act, shall be wholly and absolutely void; and in addition to the penalties provided in the Act, any party to said contract may, at any time within one year from the date of the contract, bring suit before any court of competent jurisdiction to recover back, for his own use and benefit, the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this Act.

Commercial Brokers. (See "Brokers.")

Concentrated milk is not to be considered a manufacture

Confectioners, under which term is included every person who sells at retail confectionery sweet-meats, comfits, or other confects, in any building (confectioners who have taken out a license as wholesale or retail dealers are not required to take a separate license), for each license, - - $10 00

Confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, same as "Sugar Candy."

Consumption entry at any custom-house, not exceeding $100 in value, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - 0 25

Do., do., exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, - - 0 50

Do., do., exceeding $500 in value, - - - - - - 1 00

Contracts, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - - 0 05

Do., for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof, under a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - - 0 50

Do., do., for a period of time exceeding three years, - - 1 00

Contracts, brokers' note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of

Land, real estate, or property of any kind or description, issued by brokers, or persons acting as such, stamp duty, -	$0 10
Contractors (see "Builders"), for license, - - - - -	25 00
Conveyance—None to pay more than $1,000.	
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty, sold, shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or to any person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, stamp duty, - - - - -	0 50
Do., do., exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, - -	1 00
Do., do., exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,500, - -	2 00
Do., exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, - - -	5 00
Do., exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, - -	10 00
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, - -	20 00
Do., for every additional $10,000, or fractional part in excess of $20,000, - - - - - - - - - - -	20 00
Copper, in rods or sheets, - - - - - - - -	1 per ct.
Copper, manufacture of, not otherwise provided for, ad valorem, - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 per ct.
Cordials, medicinal, same as "Medicines."	
Cosmetics, same as "Medicines."	
Cotton, raw, per pound, - - - - - - - - -	½ cent.
Cotton, raw or manufactured, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from this side of the Cape shall pay no greater duty than is imposed on the same article when imported directly from the place beyond the Cape.	
Cotton, manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for, - - - - - - - - - - -	3 per ct.
Cotton umbrellas, - - - - - - - - - -	3 per ct.
Coupons, railroad, - - - - - - - - - -	3 per ct.
Deeds, whereby any lands, tenements, or other things sold, shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or to any person or persons by his, her, or their direction, stamp duty same as "Conveyance."	
Deeds and other instruments in writing, having the fact of their acknowledgment, or any certificate showing that the acknowledgment has been made before the proper officer or in due form, thereon certified, shall not, in consequence of such certificate, be subject to an additional stamp duty.	
Deeds, none to pay a stamp duty of more than - - - -	$1000 00
Deerskins, dressed and smoked, per pound, - - - - -	0 02
Dentifrice, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty, - - - - -	0 01
Do., do., exceeding 25 cents, but not exceeding 50 cents, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - - -	0 02
Do., do., exceeding 50 cents, but not exceeding 75 cents, -	0 02
Do., do., each package of, the value of which shall exceed 75 cents, and shall not exceed $1, - - - - - -	0 04
Do., do., exceeding $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 02

Dentists, for license, - - - - - - - - - - $10 00
Deposit notes to Mutual Insurance Companies, stamp duty, none.
Deposits of banks doing a brokerage business, - - ¼ of 1 per ct.
Dispatch, telegraphic, when the charge of the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, stamp duty, - - - - $0 01
Do., when it exceeds 20 cents, - - - - - - 0 03
Diamonds, - - - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.
Distilled spirits, first proof, per gallon, - - - - $0 20
Distilled Spirits—The duty on spirituous liquors and all other spirituous beverages enumerated in the Tax bill, is to be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.
Distilled Spirits—The term first proof is declared to mean that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles's centessimal hydrometer, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer; and in reducing the temperature to the standard of sixty, and in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table of commercial values contained in the Manual for Inspectors of Spirits, prepared by Prof McColloch, under the superintendence of Prof. Bache, and adopted by the Treasury Department, is to be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquid guage and proved, according to which duties shall be levied.
Distillers, under which term is included every person or co-partnership who distills or manufactures spirituous liquors for sale, for license, - - - - - - - - - 50 00
Do., making less than 300 bbls. per year, - - - - 25 00
Do., of apples and peaches, making less than 150 bbls. per year, - - - - - - - - - - - 12 50
Dividends—Annual income from, when exceeding $600, and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess over $600, - - 3 per ct.
Do., exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $50,000 on excess over $600, - - - - - - - - - - 5 per ct.
Dividends, annual income from, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employ of the United States, not otherwise provided for, when exceeding $600, on the excess over $600, - - - - 5 per ct.
Dividends of canal companies, - - - - - - 3 per ct.
Documents made in foreign countries, same stamp duties as if made in the United States.
Draft, drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations, for the payment of money at sight or on demand, same as "Bill of Exchange."
Draining-tiles are not to be considered a manufacture.
Dressmakers, making articles to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall to the amount of $1,000 be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of $1,000, shall pay a duty of - - - - - - 1 per ct.
Drops, medicinal, same as "Medicines."
Eating-houses, under which term is included every place where food or refreshments of every kind are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein; but the keeper

of an eating-house, having taken out a license therefor, is not required to take out a license as confectioner, for license,	$10 00
Emeralds,	3 per ct.
Enameled leather, per square foot,	5 mills.
Enameled skirting leather, per square foot,	1½ cents.
Engines, marine,	3 per ct.
Engineers, civil, for license, see "Architects."	
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any custom-house, for warehousing, see "Warehouse Entry."	
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods, wares, or merchandize from bonded warehouse, stamp duty,	$0 50
Erasive soap. (See "Soap.")	
Express companies, on gross receipts, instead of stamp duty,	2 per ct.
Felloes,	free.
Ferry boats, propelled by steam or horse power, on gross receipts,	1½ per ct.
Fine cut tobacco. (See "Tobacco.")	
Fire insurance companies, on all dividends,	3 per ct.
Fish, preserved, ad valorem,	5 per ct.
Fish oil,	exempt.
Flax, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Do., prepared for textile or felting purposes, is not to be considered a manufacture until actually woven or felted into a fabric for consumption.	
Flour, made from grain, is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Fruits, preserved,	5 per ct
Gains, annual, of every person, when exceeding $600, and do not exceed $10,000, on the excess of gain over $600,	3 per ct
Do., exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $50,000, on excess over $600,	5 per ct
Gains, on annual, from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in employ of the United States, not otherwise provided for,	5 per ct
Gains—Rent of residence is to be deducted from the income taxed.	
Gas, coal, when the product shall be not above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet,	5 per ct.
Do., when the product shall be above 500,000, and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet,	10 per ct.
Do., do., when the product shall be above 5,000,000, per 1,000 cubic feet,	$0 15
Gas, all illuminating same as coal gas.	
Gelatine, of all descriptions in solid state, per pound,	5 mills.
Ginger, ground, and all imitations of, per pound,	$0 01
Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct
Glue, in a liquid form, per gallon,	$0 25
Do., in a solid state, per pound,	5 mills.
Goat skins, curried, manufactured, or finished,	4 per ct.
Gold, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for,	3 per ct.
Gold Leaf, per pack containing not more than twenty books of twenty-five leaves,	$0 15

Goods, made for the use or consumption of the maker, . . free
Do., except spirituous and malt liquors, and leaf, and stem, or manufactured tobacco, where the annual product does not exceed $600, provided that this shall not apply to any business or transaction where one party furnishes the materials, or any part thereof, and employs another party to manufacture, make, or finish the goods, wares, or merchandize, or articles paying or promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandize, or articles; but, in such cases the party furnishing the materials and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandize, or articles, shall be liable to and charged with all accruing duties thereon, - - - free.
Grindstones, - - - - - - - - - - free.
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 18 cents per pound or less, per pound, . - - - - - 5 mills
Do., do., when valued above 18 cents per pound, and not exceeding 30 cents, per pound, - - - - - - $0 01
Do., do., when valued above 30 cents per pound, - - 0 06
Gutta percha, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, - 3 per ct.
Gypsum is not to be considered a manufacture.
Hackney coachman, under which term is included every person whose business it is to keep a hack, coach, omnibus or other carriage drawn by horses for the transportation or passengers for hire,—No license required.
Hair dye, same as medicines.
Harness leather, per pound, - - - - - - - 7 mills.
Harness leather, made of hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound, - - - - - - - - 5 mills.
Headings are not to be considered a manufacture.
Hemp, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified, - 3 per ct.
Hog skins, tanned or dressed, - - - - - - - 4 per ct.
Hogs, exceeding 100 pounds in weight, without reference to age, slaughtered, each, for sale, - - - - - $0 06
Do., slaughtered, weighing less than 100 pounds, without reference to age, - - - - - - - - - - free.
Do., slaughtered by any person for his own consumption, to a number not exceeding six, - - - - - - - free.
Hollow ware, iron, per tun of 2,000 pounds, - - - $1 50
Hoop iron (see iron).
Hoop skirts, material for the manufacture of, exclusively, - free.
Horn, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, - - 3 per ct.
Horned cattle, slaughtered for sale, each, - - - - $0 20
Horse skins, tanned and dressed, - - - - - 4 per ct.
Horse shoes, per tun, - - - - - - - - - $2 00
Horse dealers, under which term is included every person whose business is to buy and sell horses and mules, for each license, - - - - - - - - - - - 10 00
Do., when they have taken out a license as livery-stable keepers, are not required to take out an additional one.
Hostetter's Bitters, same as "Dentifrice."
Hose, conducting, - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.
Hotels—under which term is included every place where food and lodgings are provided for and furnished to travelers

and sojourners, in view of payment therefor, where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of the house and property occupied shall be $10,000 or more for each yearly license,	$200 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $5,000 and less than $10,000, for each yearly license	100 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $2,500 and less than 5,000, for each yearly license,	75 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $1,000 and not less than $2,500, for each yearly license,	50 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $500 and less than $1,000 for each yearly license,	25 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $300 and less than $500, for each yearly license,	15 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $100 and less than $300, for each yearly license,	10 00
Do., do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be less than $100 for each yearly license,	5 00
Steamers and vessels upon waters of the United States, on board of which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall be required to take out a license of the fifth class, viz., at	25 00
Illuminating coal oil, proved to have been manufactured before Sept. 1, 1862.	free
Income, annual, of every person, when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess over $600,	3 per ct
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $50,000, on excess over $600,	5 per ct.
Do., annual, from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employ of the United States Government, not otherwise provided for,	5 per ct.
Income—Rent of residence is to be deducted from the income taxed.	
Indemnity—Papers relating to indemnity awarded for depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians.	
India-rubber, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Inns, same as "Hotels."	
Instruments of attorney, made in foreign countries, same stamp duty as if made in the United States.	
Insurance Companies, Mutual, deposit notes to, stamp duty,	none.
Insurance policies of any kind, on which there is a premium not exceeding $10, stamp duty,	$0 10
Insurance Companies, all, on dividends,	3 per ct.
Insurance Companies, inland or marine, upon gross receipts for premiums and assessments,	1 per ct.
Insurance (life)—Policy of Insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made or renewed, marine or inland, upon property of any description, whether against perils by sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents or by any other company or person,	$0 25

Insurance agents, under which term is included every person who shall act as agent of any fire marine, life, mutual and other insurance company or companies; Provided, that no license shall be required of any insurance agent or broker, whose receipts, as such agent, are less than the sum of $600 in any one year, for license, - - - - - - - $10 00

Insurance, tickets or contracts of, when limited to fatal or non-fatal injury to persons while traveling, are not required to pay a stamp duty.

Insurance, persons insuring against injury to travelers, on gross receipts, - - - - - - - - - - 1 per ct.

Insurance policies, assignment of, see "Assignment."

Insurance policy, or renewal, see "Policy of Insurance."

Interest, income from, when exceeding the sum of $600 per annum, and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess of income over $600, - - - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Do., exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $50,000 on the excess over $600, - - - - - - - - - 5 per ct.

Do., income from, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employ of the United States Government, not otherwise provided for, - - 5 per ct.

Interest on bonds and dividends of canal companies, - 3 per ct.

Iron, manufacturers of, if not otherwise specified, - - 3 per ct.

Do., cast, used for bridges, buildings or other permanent structures, per tun, - - - - - - - - - $1 00

Do., casting, exceeding ten pounds in weight, not otherwise provided for in the Tax law (see "Railroad cars"), per tun, 1 50

Do., railroad, per tun, - - - - - - - - - 1 50

Do., re-rolled, per tun, - - - - - - - - - 0 75

Do., advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or hoops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, per tun, - - - - - 1 50

Do., band, hoop, and sheet, not thinner than number 18 wire guage, per tun, - - - - - - - - - 1 50

Do., plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per tun, - - - - - - - - - - 1 50

Do., band, hoop, or sheet, thinner than number 18 wire guage, per tun, - - - - - - - - - - 2 00

Do., plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per tun 2 00

Do., nails, cut, and spikes, per tun, - - - - - - 2 00

Do., bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails, and spikes, upon which the duty of $1 50 has been levied and paid, are only subject to an additional duty of, per tun, - - 0 50

Do., marine engines, - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Do., rivets, exceeding one-fourth an inch in diameter, per tun, $2 00

Do., nuts, per tun, ... 2 00

Do., railroad chairs, per tun, ... 2 00

Do., bolts, per tun, ... 2 00

Do., horse shoes, per tun, ... 2 00

Iron nuts, rivets, railroad chairs, bolts, and horse-shoes, where the duty upon the iron from which said articles shall have been made has been actually paid, only an additional duty of, per tun, ... 0 50

Iron, pig is not to be considered a manufacture.

Ivory, manufacture of, if not otherwise specified, . . 3 per ct

Jacks and Stallions for license, see stallions, . . . $10 00
Jewelry, ... 3 per ct.
Jute, manufacturer, if not otherwise so specified, . . . 3 per ct.
Jugglers, including every person who performs by sleight of hand, for each license, ... $20 00
The proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated in this section, shall pay for each license, ... 10 00
Kid skins, curried, manufactured, or unfinished, . . . 5 per ct.
Lager beer, per barrel, containing 31 gallons (fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately), see "Malt liquors."
Lambs, slaughtered for sale, each, ... 0 03
Lambs, exemption same as with "Sheep."
Land warrant, brokers, under which term is included every person who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants and furnishing them to settlers or other persons, under contracts that the lands procured by means of them shall be bound for the prices agreed on for the warrants, for each license, - - - - - - - - - 25 00
Lard oil, per gallon, - - - - - - - - - - 0 02
Lawyers, under which term is included every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prosecute or defend any cause in any court of record or other judicial tribunal of the United States, or of any of the States, or give advice in relation to any cause or matter pending therein (lawyers refusing to pay for this license shall not be allowed to practice in any such court or tribunal), for each license (see "Attorney"), - - - - - - - - - - 10 00
Lead, manufacturers of, if not otherwise specified, - - 3 per ct.
Lead, white, per hundred, - - - - - - - - - $0 25
Leaf, gold, per package, containing not more than 20 books of 25 leaves each, - - - - - - - - - - 0 15
Lease, for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - 0 50
Do., do., for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - - - - 1 00
Leases, assignment of, see "Assignment."
Leather, bend, per pound, - - - - - - - - 1½ cts.
Do., butt, per pound, - - - - - - - - - 1½ cts.
Do., damaged, per pound, - - - - - - - - 5 mills.
Do., enameled, per square foot, - - - - - - - 5 cts.
Do., enameled skirting, per square foot, - - - - 1½ cts.
Do., harness, per pound, - - - - - - - - 7 mills.
Do., harness, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound, - - - - - - - - 5 mills.
Do., offal, per pound, - - - - - - - - - 5 mills.
Do., oil dressed, per pound, - - - - - - - 2 cts.
Do., patent, per square foot, - - - - - - - 5 mills.
Do., patent Japanned splits, used for dasher leather, square foot, - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 mills.
Do., patent enameled skirting, per square foot, - - - 1½ cts.
Do., rough, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound, - - - - - - - - 5 mills.

Do., rough, all other hemlock tanned, per pound, - -	7 mills.
Do., sole, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per pound, -	$0 01
Do., tanned calf skins, each, - - - - - - -	0 06
Do., upper finished or curried, made from leather tanned in the interest of the parties currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, per pound, - - - - -	0 01
Do., manufactories of, when not otherwise specified, - -	3 per ct.
Legacies—Any person or persons having charge or trust, as administrators, executors or trustees, of any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property, of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of $1,000 in actual value, passing from any person who may die after the passage of this act, possessed of such property, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any part of such property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment, after death of the grantor or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies, politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, are subject to the following taxes: Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest in such property, - - - - - - - - - - -	$0 75
Do., do., when the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest,	1 50
Do., do., when the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest, - - - - - - - - -	3 00
Do., do., where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest, - - - - - -	4 00
Do., do., where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is stated above, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest, - -	5 00
Do., passing by will or by the laws of any State or Territory to husband or wife of the person who died possessed of the property, - - - - - - - - - - -	free.
Legal documents, writ, or other original process commenced in any court of law or equity, stamp duty, - - -	$0 50
Letters of credit. (See "Bills of Exchange, foreign.")	

Letters of administration—Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $2,500, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - $0 50
Do., do., to exceed $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, - - 1 00
Do., do., to exceed $5,000 and not exceeding $20,000, - - 3 00
Do., do., to exceed $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000, - 5 00
Do., do., to exceed $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000, - 10 00
Do., do., exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $150,000, - 20 00
Do., do., for every additional $50,000 or part thereof, - - 10 00

Licenses must be taken out each year by the following named persons, for which they are to pay the sum placed opposite their names, viz.:

Agents, insurance, - -	$10 00	Eating houses, - - -	$10 00
Apothecaries, - - -	10 00	Horse dealers, - - -	10 00
Architects, - - -	10 00	Hotels, see "Hotels," f'm	$5 to 200
Auctioneers, - - -	20 00	Jacks, - - - -	$10 00
Bankers, - - - -	100 00	Jugglers, - - - -	20 00
Billiard tables, each, - -	5 00	Lawyers, - - - -	10 00
Brewers, see "Brewers,"	25 & 50 00	Livery stable keepers, -	10 00
Brokers, - - - -	50 00	Lottery ticket dealers,	1,000 00
Brokers, insurance, - -	10 00	Manufacturers, - - -	10 00
Bowling alleys, each alley,	5 00	Peddlers, see "Peddlers,"	
Builders, - - - -	25 00		from $5 to 20 00
Butchers, see "Butchers,"	10 00	Photographers, . . .	$10 00
Cartmen, two horse, - -	3 00	Pawnbrokers, . . .	50 00
Cattle brokers, - - -	10 00	Physicians, . . .	10 00
Circuses, - - - -	50 00	Retail dealers, . . .	10 00
Civil engineers, - - -	10 00	Retail dealers in liquors, .	20 00
Claim agents, - - -	10 00	Rectifiers, see "Rectifiers,"	
Coachmen, hackney, -	3 00	Surgeons, ...	10 00
Coal oil distillers, - -	50 00	Tobacconists, . . .	10 00
Commercial brokers, - -	50 00	Theatres, ...	100 00
Confectioners, - - -	10 00	Tallow chandlers, . .	10 00
Contractors, - - -	25 00	Soap makers, . . .	10 00
Dentists, - - - -	10 00	Stallions, owners of . .	10 00
Distillers, see "Distiller."		Wagoners, . . .	3 00

Wholesale dealers, whose sales do not exceed $50,000, for each license, ... $25 00
Do., exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000, for each license, ... 50 00
Do., exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $250,000, for each license, ... 100 00
Do., exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000, for each license, ... 200 00
Do., exceeding $500,000 and not exceeding one million dollars, for each license, ... 300 00
Do., do., exceeding one million dollars and not exceeding two million dollars, for each license, ... 500 00
Do., exceeding two million dollars, for each one million in excess of two million dollars, for each license, ... 250 00
Wholesale dealers in liquors, same as "Wholesale Dealers."
Life insurance companies, see "Insurance."
Lime is not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Liniments, same as "Dentifrice."
Linseed oil, per gallon, - - - - - - - - - $0 02
Liquors, malt, until April 1, 1864, duty, per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, - - - - - - - - 0 60
Liquors, malt, proved to have been manufactured before Sept. 1, 1862, - - - - - - - - - - - - free.
Livery stable keepers, under which term is included every person whose occupation is to keep horses for hire or to let, for license, - - - - - - - - - - $10 00
Lotions, same as "Medicines."
Lottery tickets, on each offered for sale without a stamp, penalty, - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 00
Lottery tickets, when they, or any fraction of them, shall not exceed the retail price of $1, - - - - - - - 0 50
Do., do., exceeding $1, for every dollar or fraction, - - 0 50
Lottery ticket dealers, under which term is included every person, association, firm, or corporation, who shall make, sell, or offer to sell lottery tickets or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate, or device representing or intending to represent a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or shall manage any lottery or prepare schemes of lotteries, or superintend the drawing of any lottery, for license, - - - - - 1000 00
Lozenges, medicinal, same as "Medicines."
Lumber is not to be considered a manufacture.
Magazines are not to be regarded as a manufacture of paper or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.
Do., for all advertisements, on gross receipts, - - - 3 per ct.
Malt is not to be considered a manufacture.
Malt liquors, until April 1, 1864, duty, per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, - - - - - - - 0 60
Do., do., proved to have been manufactured before Sept. 1, 1862, - - - - - - - - - - - - free.
Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer, for a foreign port, if the registered tunnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed 300 tuns, stamp duty, - - $1 00
Do., do., exceeding 300 tuns and not exceeding 600 tuns, - 3 00
Do., do., exceeding 600 tuns, - - - - - - - 5 00
Manufacturers, under which term is included any person or persons, firms, corporations or companies, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, or who shall manufacture by hand or machinery for any other person or persons, goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, for license, - - - - - - - - - - 10 00
Manufacturers not otherwise specified:

Of bone, - - -	3 per ct.	Of jute, - - -	3 per ct.
Of brass, - - -	3 per ct.	Of lead, - - -	3 per ct.
Of bristles, - - -	3 per ct.	Of leather, - - -	3 per ct.
Of copper, - - -	3 per ct.	Of paper, - - -	3 per ct
Of cotton, - - -	3 per ct.	Of pottery, - - -	3 per ct.
Of flax, - - -	3 per ct.	Of silk, - - -	3 per ct.
Of glass, - - -	3 per ct.	Of silver, - - -	3 per ct.
Of gold, - - -	3 per ct.	Of steel, - -	3 per ct.

Of gutta percha, - - 3 per ct.
Of hemp, - - - 3 per ct.
Of horn, - - - 3 per ct.
Of india rubber, - - 3 per ct.
Of iron, - - - 3 per ct.
Of ivory, - - - 3 per ct.
Of tin, - - - 3 per ct.
Of willow, - - 3 per ct.
Of wood, - 3 per ct.
Of wool, - - 3 per ct.
Of worsted, - - - 3 per ct.
Of other materials, - 3 per ct.

Maps are not to be considered a manufacture

Marine Engines, - - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Marine Insurance Companies. (See "Insurance.")

Marine protest. - - - - - - - - - - $0 25

Measurement, certificates of stamp duty, - - - - none.

Meats, preserved, - - - - - - - - - 5 per ct.

Medicines, see when the value of the package containing same shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cts, $0 01

Do., exceeding 25 cents and not exceeding 50 cents, - - 0 02

Do., exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding 75 cents, - - 0 03

Do., exceeding 75 cents and not exceeding $1, - - - 0 04

Do., exceeding $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional 2 cents.

Merchandise. (See "Goods.")

Metal, yellow sheathing, in rods or sheets, - - - - - 1 per ct.

Milliners, making articles to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall to the amount of $1,000 be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of $1,000 shall pay a duty of, - - - - - 1 per ct.

Mineral coal, except pea coal, per tun, - - - 3½ cts.

Mineral water, per quart bottle, - - - - - - $0 01

Do., do., for bottles holding more than a quart, - - - 0 02

Morocco, skins, cured, manufactured or finished, - - 4 per ct.

Mortgage—Any, or personal bond for the payment of money, or as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, shall have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty upon every sum of $200, or any fractional part thereof, of - - - - - - - - - $0 10

Mortgage—None shall be required to pay a stamp duty of more than $1,000.

Movements, clock, made to run one day, each, - - - 0 05

Do., do., made to run over one day, each, - - - - 0 10

Mustard, ground, per pound, - - - - - - - 0 01

Mustard-seed oil, per gallon, - - - - - - - 0 02

Mutual Insurance Companies. (See "Insurance.")

Nails, cut, per tun, - - - - - - - - - 2 00

Naphtha, per gallon, - - - - - - 3 per ct. ad valorem.

Newspapers are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.

Newspapers, for all advertisements, on gross receipts (See "Advertisements"), - - - - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Notorial act. (See "Protest.")

Note. (See "Promissory Note.")

Nuts, iron, per tun, - - - - - - - - - $2 00

Do., do., where the duty has been paid on the material of which made, only an addition of, per tun, ... 0 50

Oils, animal all, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon, ... 0 02

Do., illuminating, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon, $0 10
Do., do., do., proved to have been manufactured before Sept. 1, 1862, ... free.
Do., lard, pure or unadulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon, ... $0 02
Do., linseed do., per gallon, ... 0 02
Do., mustard seed do., per gallon, ... 0 02
Do., all vegetable, per gallon, ... 0 02
Oils, medicinal, same as "Medicines," 0 02
Oils, refined, produced by distillation of coal exclusively, per gallon, ... 0 08
Oleic acid, produced in the manufacture of candles, and used in the manufacture of soap, ... free.
Order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any Bank, Trust Company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, stamp duty same as "Bill of Exchange."
Oxide of zinc, per 100 pounds, ... $0 25
Packet, containing medicines, etc., same as bottles containing the same. (See "Bottles.")
Paints, dry or ground in oil or in paste, with water, not otherwise provided for, ... 5 per ct.
Paints shall not be subject to any additional duty in consequence of being mixed or ground in oil, when the duties upon all the materials so mixed and ground shall have been previously actually paid.
Painters' colors, same as "Paints."
Pamphlets are not to be regarded as manufacture or submitted to a rate of duty as manufacture.
Do., on gross receipts for advertisements, ... 3 per ct.
Paper of all descriptions, ... 3 per ct.
Paraffine oil, ... exempt.
Parasols of any material, ... 3 per ct.
Passport, on each issued from the office of the Secretary of State, $3 00
Do., on each issued by Ministers or Consuls of the United States, 3 00
Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port of $30 or less, ... 0 50
Do., exceeding $30, ... 1 00
Pasteboard, made of junk, straw, or other material, . . 3 per ct.
Patent leather (see "Leather"), per square foot, . . 5 mills.
Pawnbrokers, under which term is included every person whose business or occupation is to take or receive by way of pledge, pawn or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the payment or security of money lent thereon, for license, . $50 00
Pearl barley is not to be considered a manufacture.
Pectoral balsam, same as "Dentifrice."
Peddlers, under which term is included every person who sells, or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares or other commodities, traveling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, when more than two horses, for each license, ... 20 00

Do., do., when traveling with two horses, for each license, -	$15 00
Do., when traveling with one horse, for each license, - -	10 00
Do., do., when traveling on foot, for each license, - -	5 00
Do., who sell newspapers, Bibles, or religious tracts, - -	exempt.
Do., who sell, or offer to sell, dry goods, foreign or domestic, by one or more original packages or pieces at one time to the same person, for each license, - - - - -	$50 00
Do., who peddle jewelry, for each license, - - - -	25 00
Pensions, applications for stamp duty, - - - -	none.
Pepper, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, - -	$0 01
Perfumery, same as "Medicines."	
Petroleum, refined, per gallon, - - - - - - -	0 10
Phial, containing medicines, etc., same as "Bottles," which see.	
Photographers, under which term is included every person who makes for sale photographs, ambrotypes, or pictures on glass, metal or paper, by the action of light, for each license, when the receipts do not exceed $500, - -	10 00
Do., do., when the receipts are over $500 and under $1,000, for license, - - - - - - - - - -	15 00
Do., do., when the receipts are over $1,000, for license, -	25 00
Physicians, under which term is included every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is to, for fee or reward, prescribe medicine or perform any surgical operation for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, dentists included, for each license, - - - - - - - - - -	10 00
Pickles, - - - - - - - - - - -	5 per ct.
Pig iron is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Pills, same as "Dentifrice."	
Pimento, ground, and all imitation of, per pound, - -	$0 01
Pins, solid head or other, - - - - - - - - -	5 per ct.
Do., solid head or other, in boxes, packages, bundles or other form, - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 per ct.
Plaster is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Plaster same as "Dentifrice."	
Plate of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy, - - -	$0 50
Plate of silver, do., per ounce troy, - - - - -	0 03
Plate, silver, as above, to the extent of 40 ounces, - -	free.
Plate, belonging to religious societies, - - - - -	free.
Plate iron, see "Iron."	
Playing cards, see "Cards."	
Plug tobacco, see "Tobacco."	
Policy of insurance (life), see "Insurance."	
Do. (marine or inland), see "Insurance."	
Do. (fire), see "Insurance."	
Do., of any kind on which there is a premium not exceeding $10, stamp duty, - - - - - - - - -	$0 10
Porter, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts in proportion, see "Malt Liquors."	
Pot, containing medicine, etc., same as "Bottles."	
Pottery ware, if not otherwise specified, - - - -	3 per ct.
Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any scrip, or certificate of profits, or memorandum, showing an interest in the profits or accumulation of any corporation or association, for a sum less than $50, - - - - - - -	$0 10

Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for collection of any dividend, or interest thereon, stamp duty,	$0 25
Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except charitable, religious, literary and cemetery societies, stamp duty,	0 10
Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not specified, stamp duty,	1 00
Power of attorney to receive or collect rents, stamp duty,	0 25
Power of attorney made in any foreign country, same stamp duty as if made in the United States.	
Preparations, medical, same as "Medicines."	
Preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which are prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, per pound,	3 mills.
Preserved fish,	5 per ct.
Preserved fruit,	5 per ct.
Preserved meats,	5 per ct.
Printed books are not regarded as manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.	
Do., on all advertisements, on gross receipts for,	3 per ct.
Printers' ink is not to be considered as a manufacture.	
Probate of will, where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $2,500, stamp duty,	$0 50
Do., do., to exceed $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000,	$1 00
Do., do., to exceed $5,000 and not exceeding $20,000,	2 00
Do., do., to exceed $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000,	5 00
Do., do., to exceed $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000,	10 00
Do., do., exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $150,000,	20 00
Do., do., for every additional $50,000, or fractional part thereof,	10 00
Profits, annual, of every person when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess over $600,	3 per ct.
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $50,000, on the excess over $600,	5 per ct.
Do., annual, when received by any citizen of the United States, resident abroad, and not in employ of the United States, not otherwise provided for,	5 per ct.
Promissory note—Any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, shall be considered as a "Promissory Note," and re-stamped accordingly. See "Bill of Exchange (inland)."	
Property, annual income from, same as "Profits."	
Property, left by legacy, see "Legacies."	
Protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft,	$0 25
Publications, same as "Printed Books."	
Railroads—On gross receipts from carrying passengers,	3 per ct.
Do., the motive power of which is not steam, on gross receipts from carrying passengers,	1½ per ct.
Railroads—On bonds or other evidences of indebtedness upon which interest is stipulated to be paid, on the amount of interest,	3 per ct.

Railroad cars—There shall be deducted from duties assessed upon railroad cars any duties which may have been assessed and paid upon car wheels.

Railroad chairs, per tun, - - - - - - - - - $2 00

Do., do., where the duty has been paid on the material of which made, only an additional duty of, per tun, - - 0 50

Railroad iron, per tun, - - - - - - - - - 1 50

Do., re-rolled, per tun, - - - - - - - - - 0 75

Receipt, warehouse, stamp duty, - - - - - 0 25

Receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, stamp duty, - 0 10

Do., for any goods, merchandise or effects to be carried from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place in the United States, either by land or water, except when carried by an express company or carrier, Stamp duty repealed.

Receipts of express companies, gross, - - - - - 2 per ct.

Receipts, gross, of ferry-boat companies, - - - - 1½ per ct.

Rectifiers, under which term is included every person who rectifies, purifies or refines spirituous liquors, or wines, by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whisky, brandy, gin or wine with any other materials for sale under the name of rum, whisky, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors not exceeding 500 barrels, containing not more than forty gallons to each, - - - - - - - - - $25 00

Do., for each additional 500 barrels, or any fraction thereof, 25 00

Red oil, used as material in the manufacture of soap, - - free.

Refiners' Sugar, see "Sugar Refiners."

Renewal of insurance, see "Policy of Insurance."

Rents, annual income from, when exceeding $600, on the excess over $600 (see "Incomes"), - - - - - - 3 per ct.

Rents, annual income from, when realized by a citizen of the United States residing in a foreign country and not in the employ of the United States, - - - - - - - 5 per ct.

Rent of residences is to be deducted from income before levying the tax thereon.

Retail dealers, under which term is included every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff or tobacco, and whose annual sales exceed $1,000 and do not exceed $25,000, for license, - - - - - - - - $10 00

Retail liquor dealers, under which term is included every person other than a distiller or brewer who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wine of any description in quantities of three gallons or less, and whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000; but nothing herein contained shall authorize the sale of any spirits, liquors, wines or malt liquors to be drunk on the premises. Provided, That no person licensed to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern shall be allowed to sell any liquors to be taken off the premises, and no person licensed to keep an eating-

house, shall be allowed to sell spirituous or vinous liquors, and no person who has taken out a license to keep a hotel, inn, tavern or eating-house shall be required to take out a license as a tobacconist because of any tobacco or cigars furnished in the usual course of business as a keeper of a hotel, inn, tavern or eating-house,	$20 00
Reviews, same as "Pamphlets."	
Rivets, exceeding one-fourth of an inch in diameter, per tun,	2 00
Rivets, exceeding one-fourth of one inch in diameter, iron, where the duty has been paid on the material of which made, only an additional duty, per tun,	0 50
Rock oil, refined, see "Oils."	
Roman Cement is not to be regarded as a manufacture.	
Sail boats, hereafter built,	2 per ct.
Sails made of cotton, flax or hemp, or parts of either, or other material,	3 per ct.
Sails, see "Awnings."	
Salaries, annual income from, when exceeding $600, on the excess over $600,	3 per ct.
Do., all, of persons in employ of the United States, when exceeding the rate of $600 per year, on the excess above $600,	3 per ct.
Saleratus, per pound,	5 mills.
Sales, auction, of goods, etc., on gross amount of sales,	1-10 of 1 per ct.
Do., of stocks, etc.,	1-10 of 1 per ct.
Sales made by public officers, etc.,	exempt.
Salt, per hundred pounds,	$0 04
Savings institution, on all dividends,	3 per ct.
Schooners, hereafter built,	2 per ct.
Screws, called wood screws, per pound,	1½ cts.
Scrip, paper, for the sale or transfer of, stamp duty,	$0 10
Segars valued at not over $5 per 1,000, per 1,000,	1 50
Do., valued at over $5 per 1,000 and not over $10 per 1,000,	2 00
Do., valued at over $10 and not over $20 per 1,000, per 1,000,	2 50
Do., valued at over $20 per 1,000,	3 50
Shades, same as "Awnings."	
Sheathing metal, yellow,	1 per ct.
Shell Fish, in cans or air-tight packages,	5 per ct.
Sheep, slaughtered for sale, per head,	$0 03
Sheep, slaughtered by any person for his own consumption, to a number not exceeding six,	free.
Sheep-skins, tanned, curried, and finished,	4 per ct.
Sheet iron, see "Iron."	
Shingles are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Ships, hereafter built,	2 per ct.
Shoemakers, see "Bootmakers."	
Silk parasols,	3 per ct.
Silk umbrellas,	3 per ct.
Silk, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Silver bullion, rolled or prepared for plater's use exclusively,	free.
Silver, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Skins, calf, tanned, each,	$0 06
Do., American patent,	5 per ct.
Do., goat, curried, manufactured or finished,	4 per ct.

Do., kid, do.,	4 per ct.
Do., morocco, do.,	4 per ct.
Do., sheep, tanned, curried, or finished,	4 per ct.
Do., deer, dressed and smoked, per pound,	$0 02
Do., hog, tanned and dressed,	4 per ct.
Do., horse, do.,	4 per ct.
Skirts, hoop, materials for the manufacture of, exclusively,	free.
Slates are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Slaughtered cattle, see "Cattle."	
Do., hogs, see "Hogs."	
Do., sheep, see "Sheep."	
Sloops, hereafter built,	2 per ct.
Smoking tobacco, see "Tobacco."	
Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, or stems, or of any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, per pound,	$0 20
Soap, castile, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, per pound,	1 mill.
Do., castile, valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound,	5 mills.
Do., cream per pound,	$0 02
Do., erasive, valued at not above 3½ cts. per pound, per pound,	1 mill.
Do., erasive, valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound,	5 mills.
Do., fancy, per pound,	$0 02
Do., honey, per pound,	0 02
Do., palm-oil, valued not above 3½ cts. per pound, per pound,	1 mill.
Do., palm-oil, valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound,	5 mills.
Do., scented, per pound,	$0 02
Do., shaving, per pound,	0 02
Do., toilet, of all descriptions, per pound,	0 02
Do., transparent, per pound,	0 02
Do., of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap, and soap otherwise provided for, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, per pound,	1 mill.
Do., do., valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound,	5 mills.
Soapmakers, under which is included every person whose business is to make or manufacture soap, for each license,	$10 00
Soda, bi-carbonate of, per pound,	5 mills.
Sole-leather, see "Leather."	
Spikes, per tun,	$2 00
Spindles, exclusively for articles on which duties are paid, and articles manufactured from material already taxed, where the increased value does not exceed 5 per cent.,	free.
Spirits, distilled, per gallon,	$0 20
Spirits, medicinal, same as "Dentifrice."	
Split peas are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Sugar candy, made wholly or in part of sugar valued at 14 cents per pound or less, per pound,	0 02
Do., valued at exceeding 14 cents, and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, per pound,	0 03
Do., valued at exceeding 40 cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound,	5 per ct.
Sugar-coated pills, same as "Dentifrice."	
Sulphate of barytes, per 100 pounds,	$0 10
Surgeons, for each license,	10 00
Tailors, same as "Milliners."	

Tallow chandlers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to make or manufacture candles, for each license,	$10 00
Tar, coal, produced in the manufacture of gas,	exempt.
Taverns, same as "Hotels."	
Telegraphic dispatches, see "Dispatch."	
Tents, same as "Awnings."	
Theatres, under which term is included every place or edifice erected for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations, plays or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally, for concerts or theatrical representations, for each license,	$100 00
Ticket, passage, by any vessel from any port in the United States to a foreign port, if less that 30 dollars,	0 50
Do., exceeding 30 dollars,	1 00
Timber is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Timepieces, see "Clocks,"	3 per ct.
Tin, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Tobacconists, under which term is included every person who shall offer for sale, at retail, segars, snuff, or tobacco in any form (wholesale and retail dealers, keepers of hotels, inns and taverns, or eating-houses, having taken out a license, are not required to take out a license as tobacconists), for each license,	$10 00
Tobacco, cavendish, per pound,	0 15
Do., fine cut, per pound,	0 15
Do., ground, dry or damp of all descriptions (except aromatic or medicinal snuff in phials, pots, boxes or packets), per pound,	0 03
Do., manufactured of all kinds, not including snuff, segars, or smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems, or made exclusively of stems, per pound,	0 15
Do., smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems, per pound,	0 05
Do., plug, same as "Tobacco, Cavendish."	
Do., twist, same as "Tobacco, Cavendish."	
Trust companies, on dividends, etc.,	3 per ct.
Umbrellas, made of cotton,	3 per ct.
Do., made of any other material,	3 per ct.
Spokes,	free.
Stallions and Jacks, owners of, under which term is included every person who keeps a male horse or a jackass for the use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age, and place or places where used or to be used: Provided, That all accounts, notes, or demand for the use of any such horse or jack, without a license, as aforesaid, shall be invalid, and of no force in any court of law or equity, for license,	$10 00
Starch, made of corn, per pound,	1½ mills.
Do., made of potatoes, per pound,	1 mill.
Do., made of rice, per pound,	4 mills.
Do., made of wheat, per pound,	1½ mills.
Do., made of any other material, per pound,	4 mills.

Steamboats, except ferryboats, on gross receipts,	3 per ct.
Steamboats hereafter built, not including the engines,	2 per ct.
Steel, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, per tun,	$4 00
Do., do. valued above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per pound, per tun,	8 00
Do., do., valued above 11 cents per pound, per tun,	10 00
Stills, used in distilling spirituous liquors, for each yearly license	50 00
Do., do., used in distilling spirituous liquors, for each half yearly license,	25 00
Do., used by distillers of apples and peaches may be licensed for the space of three months, upon paying for each license, for such time,	12 50
Stock insurance companies, see "Insurance."	
Stoves, per tun of 2,000 pounds,	1 50
Sugar refiners, under which term is included every person whose business it is to advance the quality and value of sugar by melting and recrystalization, or by liquoring, claying, or any other washing process, or by any other chemical or mechanical means, or who shall advance the quality or value of molasses and concentrated molasses, melado or concentrated melado, by boiling or other process, on the gross amount of the sales of all the products of their manufactures,	1½ per ct.
Sugar, brown, muscovado or clarified, produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum and imphee cane, per pound,	$0 01
Umbrella stretchers are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Varnish, made wholly or in part of gum copal, or of other gums or substances,	5 per ct.
Do., made of other gums or substances,	5 per ct.
Vegetable oils, per gallon,	$0 02
Vessels, hereafter built,	2 per ct.
Warehouse entry, at custom-houses, not exceeding $100 in value, stamp duty,	$0 25
Do., exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500,	0 50
Do., do., exceeding $500 in value,	1 00
Warehouse receipts, stamp duty,	0 25
Whale oil,	exempt.
Whisky, per gallon,	$0 20
Do., rectified, is not to pay an additional duty.	
Wholesale dealers, under which term is included every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer to sell any goods, wares or merchandize of foreign or domestic production, not including distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, but not excluding drugs, medicines, segars, snuff, or tobacco, whose annual sales exceed $25,000 and do not exceeding $50,000, for each license,	25 00
Do., do., do., if exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000, for each license,	50 00
Do., do., do., if exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $250,000, for each license,	100 00

Do., do., do., exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000, for each license,	$200 00
Do., do., do., exceeding $500,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000, for each license,	300 00
Do., do., do., exceeding $1,000,000 and not exceeding $2,000,000, for each license,	500 00
Do., do., do., exceeding $2,000,000, for every $1,000,000 in excess of $2,000,000, in addition to the $500,	250 00
Wholesale dealers—The license required by any wholesale dealer, shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, unless he has made or proposes to make some change in his business that will obviously reduce the amount of his annual sales, nor shall any licensed or wholesale dealer allow any such person to act as commercial broker: Provided, That any license understated may be again assessed.	
Wholesale dealers in liquors, under which term is included every person other than the distiller or brewer, who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, in quantities of more than three gallons at one time, or whose annual sales exceed shall $25,000, shall pay for each license the amount required for license to "Wholesale Dealers."	
Willow, manufactures of,	3 per ct.
Wine, made of grapes, per gallon,	$0 05
Withdrawal entry at custom-house, stamp duty,	0 50
Wood, manufactures of, if not otherwise provided for,	3 per ct.
Wood screws,	1½ cents.
Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Worsted, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Worm lozenges, same as "Dentifrice."	
Writ, stamp duty,	$0 50
Yachts, under the value of $600,	5 00
Do., value above $600 and not above $1,000,	10 00
Do., for each additional $1,000 in value,	10 00
Yellow sheathing metal,	1 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,	3 per ct.
Do., oxide of, per 100 pounds,	$0 25

TABLE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS,

WITH THEIR CURRENT VALUE, ACCORDING TO WEIGHT.

GOLD COINS.

	$ cts.
United States Double Eagle	20 00
United States Eagle (since 1834)	10 00
United States Eagle (before 1834)	10 50
United States Half-Eagle (since 1834)	5 00
United States Half-Eagle (before 1834)	5 25
United States Quarter-Eagle	2 50
California Half-Eagle	4 90 to 5 00
United States Gold Dollar	1 00
Doubloon, Mexico, Central America, New-Granada, Ecuador, Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili	15 60
Doubloon, Spain	16 00
Half-Doubloon, Bolivia, Peru, &c.	7 75
Half-Doubloon, Spain	8 00
Quarter-Doubloon, Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, &c.	3 75
Quarter-Doubloon, Spain	4 00
Eighth-Doubloon, Spain	2 00
Sixteenth-Doubloon, Mexico, Central America, New Granada, &c.	90
Sixteenth-Doubloon, Spain	1 00
Half-Joe, Brazil	8 50
Half-Joe, Portugal	6 to 8 50
Eighth-Joe, Portugal	1 75
Moidore, Brazil and Portugal	4 75 to 6 00
Tenth-Moidore, Brazil and Portugal	50
Crown, Portugal	5 75
Dobraon, Portugal	34 00
Five Sovereigns, England	24 20
Double Sovereign	9 67
Sovereign	4 80 to 4 83
Half-Sovereign	2 41
Guinea	5 00
Half-Guinea	2 50
Third of a Guinea	1 66
One Mohur, East India Company	6 75
Double Louis d'or, France	9 00
Louis d'or	4 50
Forty Francs	7 66
Twenty Francs	3 83
Six Francs	1 12
Ten Thalers, Germany	7 80
Five Thalers	3 90
Frederick d'or, Prussia	3 90
Double Frederick d'or	7 80
Sovereign	6 50
Half-Sovereign	3 25
Ten Gilders	3 98
Five Gilders	1 98
Carolin	4 75
Half-Carolin	2 85
Quarter-Carolin	1 18
Twelve Marks	1 55
Ducat	2 20
Quadruple Ducat, Austria	8 80
Twenty-five Francs	4 75
Imperial, Russia	7 78
Half Imperial, or Five Roubles	3 90
Hundred Lire, Italian States	19 15
Eighty Lire	15 32
Forty Lire	$7 66
Twenty Lire	3 83
Ten Lire	1 94
Sequin	2 20
Ten Scudo	10 00
Tweuty Drachms, Greece	3 30
Turkish Gold Coin	24

SILVER COINS.

United States Dollar	1 00
Half-Dollar	50
Quarter-Dollar	25
One Dime	10
Half-Dime	5
Dollar, Mexico, Central America, New-Granada, Columbia, Peru, Chili, Argentine Confederation, &c.	1 00
Base Dollar, New-Granada	65
Base Dollar, Bolivia	90
960 Reis, Brazil and Portugal	98
1,200 Reis	1 00
One Real, South American States,	6 to 12
Half-Dollar	30 to 50
Quarter-Dollar	22 to 24
Spanish Dollar	1 00
Half-Dollar	40 to 50
Quarter-Dollar	23 to 24
Head Pistareen	18
Pistareen	16
Half-Pistareen	8
Five Pecetas	90
One Peceta	16
Crusado, Portugal	50
Six Vintems	12
Testoon	6
Crown, England	1 00 to 1 12
Half-Crown	50 to 56
Shilling	23
Sixpence	12
Rupee, East India Company	47
Crown, France	1 00
Five Francs	93
Two Francs	34
One Franc	17
Crown, Italy	93 to 97
Scudo	86 to 97
One Livre	17
Rix-Dollar	93
Florin	20
Crown, Germany	1 00 to 1 02
Thaler	66 to 1 02
Florin	40 to 45
Gilder	36
Six Stivers	6
Six Kreutzers	2
Ducatoon, Germany	1 15
Ducatoon, Belgium	93
Crown, Switzerland	1 00
Rix-Dollar, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, &c.	75 to 1 10
Rouble, Russia	78

IMPORTANT EVENTS

IN

AMERICAN HISTORY,

EMBRACING A PERIOD OF 250 YEARS, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME—ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

1606. A charter granted to a company in England for the settlement of Virginia, and a colony dispatched, who landed at Jamestown, and chose Edward Wingfield ruler.

1607. Soon after their arrival, Captain John Smith and others visited the native chief, Powhatan, at his principal residence, near the present site of Richmond.—Wingfield was deposed, and Smith appointed in his place; but he was soon after captured by the Indians, and detained among them for some time. He was about to be slain by the savages, when Pocahontas, a favorite daughter of Powhatan's, rushed between him and the clubs of his enemies, and finally saved his life.

1608. When Smith returned, he found the colonists in a very bad condition; after alleviating it as far as practicable, he explored the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers.

1609. A new charter granted to the London Company enlarging their limits, &c., and Lord De la War appointed Governor for life.

1610. In consequence of being injured by an explosion of powder, Capt. Smith returned to England, delegating his authority to George Percy.—Lord De la War arrived just as the colonist were about leaving for England, after having greatly suffered from disease and famine—A few Dutch traders settled in New Amsterdam, now New York City.

1611. Under the new governor, order and contentment were again restored; but his health rapidly failing, he returned home, and Percy again administered the government until the arrival of Sir Thomas Daly, by whom he was superseded.

1612. The king granted the London Company another new charter, making important changes in the powers of the corporation, but not affecting the political rights of the colonists.

1613. John Rolfe, a young English officer, married Pocahontas, an event which had a beneficial influence on the relations of the colonists and Indians.

1614–16. Gov. Dale returned to England, after appointing George Yeardley in his place. The culture of tobacco was introduced, and soon became, not only the principal article of export, but even the currency of the colony. The Dutch began a settlement in Albany, N. Y.

1617. Yeardley was displaced for a short time by Argall, who ruled with such tyranny and injustice as led to the reinstatement of the former.

1619. The first colonial assembly ever convened in America was held at Jamestown.

1620. In August, a Dutch man-of-war landed twenty negroes for sale at Jamestown, which was the commencement of negro slavery in the colonies.—Ninety

young women of respectable character were sent from England as wives for the colonists, the prices for whom were fixed at from 120 to 150 pounds of tobacco.—Dec. 21, a body of Puritans, dissenters from the Church of England, landed at Plymouth, and commenced the settlement of New England.

1621. The London Company granted to the Virginia colony a written constitution.—A treaty of friendship was concluded between the Puritans and the principal chief of the Massachusetts tribe (Massasoit), and similar treaties concluded with other chiefs.

1622. April 1st, 347 men, women and children of the Virginia colony were savagely butchered by treacherous Indians; but Jamestown and the neighboring settlements were saved by the plot being revealed, the evening before its intended consummation, by a friendly Indian, thus putting the inhabitants on their guard.

1623. Miles Standish saves the settlement of Weymouth, Mass., from destruction by the Indians, and kills their chief.—First settlement formed at Dover, New Hampshire.

1624. The London Company was dissolved, and King James assumed the government of the Virginia colony.—New Jersey settled by the Dutch.

1627. Delaware settled by Swedes and Danes.

1635. Maryland settled by Irish Catholics, and Connecticut settled by a branch of Puritans from Massachusetts.

1636. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams, who was banished for his liberal religious sentiments by the Puritans of Massachusetts.

1637. The magistrates of the three infant towns of Connecticut—Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield—formally declared war against the Pequod Indians.

1643. The colonies of Masachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven, form themselves into one confederacy, by the name of "United Colonies of New England."

1644. Another Indian massacre in Virginia, followed by a border warfare, which continued about two years.

1648. An individual accused of witchcraft was executed at Charlestown, and for several years after (until 1793) numerous others suffered imprisonment and death for the like alleged crime.

1650. North Carolina settled by the English.

1656. First arrival of Quakers in Massachusetts, who were sent back to England in the vessels in which they came, and the four united colonies concurred in a law prohibiting their introduction; notwithstanding all which, they continued to arrive.

1658. By advice of commissioners of the four colonies, the legislature of Massachusetts denounced the punishment of death upon all Quakers returning from banishment.

1660. Sir William Berkely elected Governor by the people of Virginia, but he afterwards disclaimed the authority to which he owed his elevation, and issued writs for an assembly in the name of King Charles II.

1661. Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the judges who had condemned Charles I. to death, arrived at Boston, and were kindly received by the people. Messengers were sent to arrest them, but they were concealed and ended their days in New England.

1663. North Carolina settled by colonists from Virginia, near the village of Edenton.

1664. An English force, sent to take possession of the whole territory from the Connecticut River to the shores of the Delaware, captured "New Amsterdam" from the Dutch, and changed its name to "New York."

1670. South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.

1673. The Virginians remonstrated against the unjust taxation on their commercial business, but obtained no redress.—The Episcopal Church became the religion of the State. A war having broke out between England and Holland, the Dutch reconquered New York, but it was again surrendered to the English the year following.

1675. The war with the Wampanoags and other tribes, commonly called "King Philip's War," commenced, and was marked by much barbarity.

1676. King Philip was shot by a faithless Indian of his own tribe, but this did not end the war, which was continued till 1678, when a treaty of peace was concluded.—The people of Virginia, led by Nathaniel Bacon, took up arms in defence of their rights.

1677. Massachusetts purchased the province of Maine from the heirs of Gorges.

1680. New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts by a royal commission, and made a royal province; but the first law adopted by the legislature, which soon after met at Portsmouth, declared "That no act, imposition, law, or ordinance, should be made or imposed upon them but such as should be made by the assembly, and approved by the President and Council."

1682. Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn, who founded Philadelphia the year following.

1686. The charter government of Massachusetts was revoked, and the King appointed a President over the country from Narragansett to Nova Scotia.

1687. Governor Andros attempted to reclaim the charter granted to Connecticut, but it was secretly taken from the assembly chamber at Hartford by Capt Wadsworth while the subject was under discussion, and hidden in a hollow tree, since celebrated as the Charter Oak, which was an object of curiosity until 1856, when it was blown down.

1689. "King William's War" with France began, and was continued till 1697, during which all the English colonies suffered by ravages of the French and Indians.

1690. The people of New Hampshire took the government into their own hands, and placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts.—The conquest of Canada was undertaken by the people of New England and New York acting in concert. An armament, under Sir William Phipps, made an unsuccessful demonstration against Quebec, and then returned to Boston. The first emission of bills of credit in the colonies was made by Massachusetts to defray the expenses of this expedition.

1701. "Queen Anne's War," waged against France and Spain, was commenced this year, and only terminated in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht.

1733. Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe, who landed at Savannah with about 120 emigrants, and began building the town.

1741. A supposed negro plot occasioned great excitement in the city of New York, and between 30 and 40 persons were executed before it subsided.—The provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire were separated.

1744. "King George's War," which originated in European disputes relative to Austria, again gave the French and Indians many opportunities of harassing the colonists. The most important event of the war in America was the siege and capture of Louisburg, which was restored to France in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1754. "The French and Indian War," arising from disputed claims to American territory by the English and French, again plunged the colonies in difficulties, and materially injured their prosperity, until 1763, when peace was concluded.

1759. Quebec surrendered to the English forces under Gen. Wolfe, who was

killed on the battle field, and all the other French posts in Canada were captured soon after.

1764. A resolution imposing certain stamp duties on the colonies was adopted by the House of Commons, but it did not become a law till next year.

1765. A general indignation spread through the colonies when it was known that the "Stamp Act" had passed. At Boston and Philadelphia the bells were muffled, and rung a funeral peal; and at New York the Act was carried through the streets, with a death's-head affixed to it, and styled "The folly of England and the ruin of America." The stamps themselves, in many places, were seized and destroyed, and the doctrine that England had no right to tax America was boldly avowed.—THE FIRST COLONIAL CONGRESS met in New York, nine colonies being represented, and agreed on a "Declaration of Rights," and other energetic measures

1766. The Stamp Act was repealed, through the exertions of Mr. Pitt.

1767. Parliament passed a bill imposing a duty on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea, which occasioned as much excitement as the Stamp Act, and the colonial assemblies adopted spirited resolutions for resisting its operation.

1768. A vessel was seized by the custom house officers in Boston for violating some of the odious commercial restrictions, but the people compelled them to abandon their prize, and seek refuge in Castle William.

1770. In March, an affray occurred in Boston between some citizens and the soldiery stationed there, which produced a great sensation throughout America.—Parliament passed a bill repealing all duties imposed by the act of 1767, except that on tea, which they allowed the British East India Company to export to America, free from the duties which they had before paid in England.

1773. The ports of New York and Philadelphia were closed against vessels having cargoes of tea, and they were compelled to return to England. At Boston, a party of men, disguised as Indians, boarded several vessels, and broke open 342 chests of tea, which they emptied into the harbor in the presence of thousands of spectators.

1774. Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, which forbade the landing and shipping of goods, wares, and merchandise at Boston. The provincial assembly resolved that "the impolicy, injustice, inhumanity, and cruelty of the act exceeded all their powers of expression."

1775. An oppressive bill was passed by Parliament, restricting the commerce of all the provinces, except New York and North Carolina. The inhabitants of Massachusetts were declared rebels, and 10,000 troops were ordered to America, to aid in reducing the rebellious colonies.—April 19. The first blood in the cause of Independence was shed at Lexington, about ten miles from Boston, where a party of militia intercepted a division of English soldiers on their way to Concord for the purpose of destroying some military stores which the people had collected there. At Concord, a smart skirmish took place, and the British made a hasty retreat, after partially accomplishing their object.—May 10. The Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia, and, after electing John Hancock president of the body, among other important measures, voted to raise an army of 20,000 men.—June 17. A sanguinary battle took place on Breed's Hill, (generally now regarded as Bunker Hill,) in which the British were severely cut up, but they finally gained possession of the hill, the Americans retiring across Charlestown Neck with inconsiderable loss.—July 12. Washington, having been appointed commander in-chief, arrived at Cambridge, and entered upon his duties.—Georgia joined the confederation; after which, the style of the "Thirteen United Colonies" was adopted.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans for the conquest of Canada, in which Gen. Montgomery was killed during an assault on Quebec (Dec. 31), and a portion of his troops were taken prisoners.

1776. March 4. Gen. Washington gained possession of Dorchester Heights, and

the British left Boston on the 17th.—June 18. Canada evacuated by the Americans.—July 4. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, was proclaimed, and hailed with great rejoicings.—August 27. Battle of Long Island, in which the Americans were defeated, but Washington made an admirable retreat to New York on the 29th, and thence across Jersey to Philadelphia, where Congress was in session.—Dec. 12. Congress adjourned to Baltimore, and soon after invested Washington with almost unlimited powers.—Dec. 26. Washington having amid great perils recrossed the Delaware on the previous night surprised and captured a large body of Hessians at Trenton, and returned to Pennsylvania, with his prisoners.—Dec. 28. Washington took post at Trenton.

1777. Jan. 3. Finding himself nearly surrounded by a force far superior to his own, Washington kindled his camp-fires as usual to deceive the enemy, and then by a circuitous route rapidly advanced upon Princeton, where he gained another important victory.—In the spring, the Marquis de la Fayette arrived in America from France, having fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and enlisted as a volunteer in the army of Washington, declining all pay for his services; but Congress, which had returned to Philadelphia, soon after appointed him a Major-General.—May 6. Gen. Burgoyne, with a powerful force, designed to invade the States by the way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, arrived at Quebec; and on the 16th of June he left St. Johns for Crown Point, where he established magazines.—June 30. The British army, under General Howe, passed over to Staten Island, leaving Washington in possession of New Jersey.—July 5. Gen. St. Clair abandoned Ticonderoga, retreating before Burgoyne's forces, with whom he had a severe skirmish at Hubbardton, and finally succeeded in joining Gen. Schuyler on the Hudson, having lost 200 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of stores.—July 10. Col. Barton, with about forty militia, seized the Commander of the English forces in Rhode Island, (Major-General Prescott,) while in bed, and conducted him safely through his own troops and fleet back to the mainland. This heroic exploit not only cheered the American army, but secured an officer of equal rank to exchange for Gen. Lee.—August 16. Battle of Bennington, in which the Americans, led by Colonel Stark, obtained an important victory over Colonel Baum, who had been sent by General Burgoyne to seize some stores at that place.—Sept. 11. Battle of the Brandywine, in which Count Pulaski, a brave Polander, who had magnanimously joined the Americans, distinguished himself, and was soon after promoted to the rank of brigadier, with the command of the cavalry. Gen. Lafayette was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally the fugitives.—Sept. 13. Burgoyne crossed the Hudson with his whole army, and took a position on the heights and plains of Saratoga.—Sept. 26. The British army, under Gen. Howe, entered Philadelphia without further opposition, Congress having previously adjourned to Lancaster.—Oct. 4. Washington attacked a large British force at Germantown, and was repulsed, with the loss of 1,200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—Oct. 17. Burgoyne, finding himself surrounded and despairing of relief, surrendered his army to Gen. Gates, who had recently been appointed to the command of the Northern division, whereby the Americans acquired a fine train of brass artillery, 5,000 muskets, and immense quantities of other munitions of war.—Oct. 22. A plan of confederation was adopted by Congress, which, however, amounted to little more than a league of friendship between the states.—Dec. 11. Washington retired into winter-quarters at Valley Forge.

1778. In February, Parliament passed two bills, virtually conceding all that had been the cause of controversy, and sent commissioners to adjust existing differences; they attempted to gain their objects by private intrigue and bribery, which coming to the knowledge of Congress, that body declared it incompatible with their honor to hold any intercourse with them.—Feb. 6. France acknowledged the independence of America, and concluded a treaty of alliance and commerce.—June 18. The British army evacuated Philadel-

phia, and retreated to New York, followed cautiously by Washington with the main body of his army.—June 28. Battle of Monmouth, in which the British were signally defeated with great loss, and retreated to Sandy Hook, whence they were taken to New York by their fleet.—July 3 Wyoming was attacked by a large body of British, tories, and Indians, who, after the place had been surrendered, perpetrated the most inhuman atrocities: men, women, and children were shut up in the houses and barracks, and consumed in one general conflagration.—Dec. 29. An English army of 2,000 men landed near Savannah, then defended by only 600 troops, and, after a severe battle, took possession of the city, the Americans retreating.

1779. May 11. Gen. Provost, with a large British force, having invested Charleston, summoned the city to surrender; but the approach of Gen. Lincoln, who had been appointed to the command of the southern army, compelled him to retreat.—July 5. Gen. Tryon made another descent on Connecticut, and plundered and burned the towns of New Haven, East Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk.—July 16. Stony Point, which had been previously taken by the enemy, was gallantly recaptured by Gen. Wayne, the British losing upwards of 600 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—Sept. 23. One of the most bloody battles on record was fought on the coast of Scotland between the American frigate Bon Homme Richard, Captain Paul Jones, and two British frigates, the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, which resulted in a victory for the Richard, which was so cut up, that she soon after sunk. Of a crew of 375, 300 were either killed or wounded.—Oct. 9. After a month's siege, a combined attack of the French and Americans, under Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln, was made on Savannah, but it proved unsuccessful, and Gen. Lincoln retired into S. Carolina, while Count D'Estaing withdrew his fleet from the American coast. Count Pulaski was mortally wounded during the battle, and a monument has since been erected to his memory on the spot where he fell.

1780. During the most of this year, military operations were confined to the Carolinas.—April 9. Admiral Arbuthnot, with a powerful fleet, which had transported Sir Henry Clinton with the bulk of his forces from New York to the South, anchored in Charleston harbor, and summoned the city to surrender. This was rejected, and Gen. Lincoln and his troops made a gallant defence, until May 12, when, most of the fortifications having been beaten down, and the enemy being about to make an assault, a compliance was unavoidable, and the royal government was again established in South Carolina.—May 12. Charleston surrendered after more than a month's siege.—July 10. A French squadron, under Admiral de Ternay, arrived at Newport, having on board 6,000 men, commanded by Count de Rochambeau.—August 16. Gen. Gates, who was advancing with a considerable force for the relief of the South, encountered the British, under Lords Rawdon and Cornwallis, near Camden, S. C., and after a desperate engagement, was compelled to draw off, with the loss of 1,000 men, and all his artillery, ammunition wagons, and most of his baggage. Baron de Kalb, second in command, was mortally wounded, dying on the 19th.—Sept. 23. Major Andre, adjutant-general of the British army, was arrested near Tarrytown, N.Y., by three militiamen, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert. He was returning from a visit to Gen. Arnold, then in command of West Point, with whom he had successfully negotiated for the surrender of that post. He was soon after tried, convicted, and executed as a spy, while the traitor Arnold unfortunately escaped. Being allowed to write to Arnold, that officer of course found that his treason was discovered, and precipitately fled on board the sloop-of-war Vulture, then lying in the Hudson.

1781. The traitor Arnold, as one of the rewards of his crime, was made a brigadier in the British service, and early in January he made a descent upon Virginia, ravaging the coasts, and plundering and destroying public and private property to a vast amount.—Jan. 17. The English cavalry, under Col.

Tarleton, were severely beaten at the Battle of Cowpens by the Americans, under Gen. Morgan, and lost 300 in killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 100 horses, and a large quantity of baggage. Morgan's loss was 1 ? men killed and 60 wounded.—Jan. 31. Gen. Greene, who had been appointed to supersede Gen. Gates in the South, arrived at Cheraw, and took command of Morgan's division.—March 15. Gen. Greene encountered the army of Lord Cornwallis at Guilford Court House; but neither party gained a decided advantage, and Greene withdrew into South Carolina, encamping on Hobkirk's Hill, about a mile from Camden, where Lord Rawdon was then posted —April 25. Lord Rawdon made an attack on Hobkirk's Hill, but with so little success, that he soon after evacuated Camden, and retired beyond the Santee River.—Oct. 8. The Americans and British, under Gen. Greene and Col. Stewart, met at Eutaw Springs, and a sanguinary conflict, of nearly four hours, ensued; when Greene drew off his troops, and Stewart retired to Monk's Corner.—Sept. 6. The traitor Arnold villanously, burned New London, and destroyed much private and public property indiscriminately.—Sept. 30. The combined American and French army, under Washington and Rochambeau, suddenly appeared before Yorktown, where Cornwallis had concentrated his forces, and immediately commenced the construction of batteries and other works for the effectual siege of that place. A French fleet, commanded by Count de Grasse, had previously entered the Chesapeake, and, by blocking up James and York rivers, prevented the enemy's escape by sea.—Oct. 19. Finding retreat impossible, and resistance vain, Cornwallis surrendered the post, and thus 7,000 troops and the shipping in the harbor were secured to the victors, and the revolutionary struggle virtually ended.—Dec. 12. A resolution passed the British House of Commons that those who should advise the king to continue the war in America, should be declared enemies of the sovereign and of the country.

1782. The independence of America was acknowledged by Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Russia.—Early in May, Sir Guy Carleton, successor of Sir Henry Clinton as commander of all the forces in America, arrived in New York, with instructions to promote an accommodation with the United States, and of course there were no subsequent military operations of importance.—Nov. 30. Preliminary articles of peace were signed at Paris by Mr. Oswald, commisisoner on the part of Great Britain, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, on the part of the United States.

1783. April 19. On the eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army.—Sept. 3. Definitive treaties of peace were signed by the commissioners of England with those of the United States, France, Spain, and Holland.—Nov. 25. New York was evacuated by the British troops.—Dec. 4. Washington took leave of the army, and the soldiers of the Revolution returned peaceably to their homes. —Dec. 23. Washington resigned his commission into the hands of Congress, then sitting at Annapolis, Md., and retired to private life.

Events subsequent to Independence.

1784. Nov. 1. Congress convened at Trenton, N. J., but transacted little business of permanent importance.

1785. June 2. John Adams, first minister from the United States to Great Britain, had his first audience with the king.

1786. Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

1787. Sept. 17. The Constitution of the United States was adopted at Philadelphia.—Daniel Shay and his party dispersed by Gen Lincoln.

1788. Eleven States ratified the Constitution.—Election for President of the U States.

1789. March 4. Congress assembled at New York, but did not organize till April 6.—April 30. George Washington was sworn into office as the first President, and John Adams as the first Vice-President of the U. States.

790. In May, Rhode Island acceded to the Constitution,—Sept. 30. Gen. Harmer defeated by the Indians near Chilicothe.—The first census completed, showing—population, 3,921,326 revenue, $4,771,000 ; exports, $19,000,000 ; imports, $20,000.000.

791. Vermont, having acceded to the Constitution, was admitted into the Union.—The first U. S. Bank was chartered by Congress, but not without powerful opposition.

792. The Mint was established.—Kentucky admitted into the Union.

793. April 22. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality in regard to the affairs of France, which were beginning to affect American politics.—Washington and Adams were re-elected.

1794. Aug. 20. Gen. Wayne obtained so decisive a victory over the hostile Indians, as to produce a salutary effect upon all the tribes north-west of the Ohio.

1795. Treaties were concluded with Spain and Algiers.

1796. Sept. 17. Washington signified his intention to retire from public life, and published his Farewell Address.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union.

1797. March 4. John Adams was inaugurated as President, and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

1798. Congress again elected Gen. Washington commander-in-chief of the army

1799. Dec. 14. Gen. Washington died at Mount Vernon, after a very short illness.

1800. The seat of government was transferred to Washington City.—Sept. 30. A treaty was concluded with the French Directory.—President Adams signed the alien and sedition laws.

1801. Thomas Jefferson was elected President, and Aaron Burr Vice-President.—Congress declared war against Tripoli.—The second census was completed, and showed—population, 5,319,762 ; revenue, $12,945,000 ; exports, $94,000,000.

1802. New Orleans was ceded by Spain to France, and the Mississippi closed against the United States.—Ohio admitted into the Union.

1803. Louisiana was purchased of the French by the United States for $15,000,000.—Com. Preble sailed with a squadron for Tripoli ; the frigate Philadelphia got aground in the harbor, and was captured by the barbarians.

1804. Capt. Eaton was appointed navy agent for the Barbary powers.—Lieut. (afterwards Com.) Decatur recaptured and destroyed the frigate Philadelphia, under a terrific fire from the enemy's guns.

1805. Thomas Jefferson was re-elected President, and George Clinton Vice-President.—Peace was concluded with Tripoli, and 200 prisoners were given up to the United States.

1806. England began to impress American seamen, on the plea of their having been born in that kingdom.—Nov. 21. Berlin decree issued by Bonaparte, crippling American commerce.

1807. Aaron Burr, formerly Vice-President, was tried at Richmond for high treason, but was acquitted, owing to the insufficiency of evidence.

1808. June 22. The American frigate Chesapeake was fired into by the British ship-of-war Leopard, for refusing to deliver up four men who were claimed as English subjects ; three men were killed and eighteen wounded.—In November, the British government issued the celebrated " Orders in Coun

ed," prohibiting all trade with France and her allies; and in December, Bonaparte issued the retaliatory "Milan decree," forbidding all trade with England and her colonies.—Dec. 22. Congress decreed an embargo, the design of which was to retaliate on France and England for unjust commercial prohibitions.

1809. March 1. Congress repealed the embargo act, but at the same time interdicted all commercial intercourse with France or England.

1810. In November, all the hostile decrees of the French were revoked, and commercial intercourse with the United States was resumed; but those of England were not only continued, but ships of war were stationed near the principal American ports for the purpose of intercepting our merchantmen, which were captured, and sent to British ports as legal prizes.

1811. May 16. The British ship-of-war Little Belt, Capt. Bingham, was hailed in the evening on the coast of Virginia by the U. S. frigate President, Capt. Rodgers, but instead of receiving a satisfactory answer, a shot was fired in return, when a brief engagement followed, in which eleven of the enemy were killed and twenty-one wounded. The President had only one man wounded

1812. June 17. President Madison issued a proclamation of war agains England, and exertions were immedately made to enlist 25,000 men, to raise 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia.

1814. In August, Washington City surrendered to a British army, who destroyed the Capitol, President's Mansion, and many other valuable buildings, &c.—Dec. 24. Treaty of peace with Great Britain concluded at Ghent.

1815. Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, in which the British, under Sir E. Packenham were signally repulsed by the Americans, under Gen. Jackson.

1816. In April, Congress chartered the U. S. Bank, with a capital of $35,000,000.—Indiana admitted into the Union.—American Colonization Society formed.

1817. March 4. James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—Mississippi admitted into the Union.

1818. SEMINOLE WAR, in which Gen. Jackson obtained many important victories, and finally "conquered peace."—July 4. Ground first broken in New York for the Hudson and Erie Canal.—Illinois and Alabama admitted into the Union.

1819. Feb. 23. The Floridas ceded by Spain to the United States for $5,000,000, which sum was to be paid to American citizens as indemnities for spoliations on their commerce during the Peninsular war.

1820. Maine and Missouri were admitted into the Union.—The Compromise Act passed, by which slavery was excluded from all territory lying north of 36° 30′ N. latitude.

1821. James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins were re-elected President and Vice-President.

1822. Ministers plenipotentiary sent to Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and Ghili.—Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and France.—Piracy was alarmingly prevalent in the West Indies.

1824. Aug. 15. Gen. Lafayette arrived in New York from France, and spent the year in traveling through the country, being received at every place with great enthusiasm.

1825. March 4. John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—Sept. 7. Gen. Lafayette embarked for France in the frigate Brandywine, which had been fitted out expressly for his accommodation.

1826. July 4. Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.—Remarkable coincidence in the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, each of whom died that day.

1829. March 4. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun inaugurated as President and Vice-President—the latter re elected.

1832. The Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, and some other Indian tribes, under the Chief Black Hawk, made war on the north-western frontier, but were soon brought to submission.—A Convention in South Carolina threatened to dissolve the Union, but the President issued a proclamation (Dec. 12) which allayed all apprehension of trouble.

1833. March 4. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were inaugurated as President and Vice-President—the former re-elected.—The public funds were removed from the U. S. Bank, which occasioned much excitement.

1835. The Florida War was commenced by Indian hostilities against the settlements. Dec. 24. Major Dade and upwards of 100 men were unexpectedly attacked, and all savagely butchered, except four, who were so horribly mangled that they died soon afterwards. On the same day, while Gen. Thompson and eight friends were dining together near Fort King, they were fired upon by a party of warriors under Osceola, and five out of the nine were killed and scalped. Gen. T.'s body was pierced by fifteen bullets.

1836. The Florida war was vigorously prosecuted by Generals Gaines, Clinch, Jesup, and Call, and several desperate battles were fought, but without any material advantage to the whites.—Arkansas was admitted into the Union.

1837. March 4. Great commercial distress prevailed, and nearly all the banks in the country suspended specie payments.—An extra session of Congress was held in September, but nothing was done, except authorizing the government to issue $10,000,000 in Treasury notes.—Oct. 21. The Indian chief Osceola was captured, and died the following January.—Michigan was admitted into the Union.

1840. General Macomb, who took command of the army in Florida (numbering about 9,000), concluded a treaty of peace with several Indian chiefs.—The Independent Treasury Bill became a law.

1841. March 4. William H. Harrison and John Tyler were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—April 4. President Harrison died, and was succeeded by Mr. Tyler.—May 31. An extra session of Congress convened, but they did little, except to pass the Bankrupt Bill.

1842. A treaty adjusting the N. E. boundary of the U. S., concluded with Great Britain.

1845. March 4. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—Texas was annexed to the United States, and this led to a War with Mexico, which resulted in a series of brilliant victories, and in the extension of American territory on the Pacific ocean. Florida was admitted into the Union.

1846. Iowa was admitted into the Union.

1847. Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

1849. March 4. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.

1850. July 9. President Taylor died, after a very brief illness, and was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore.—Sept. 18. Fugitive Slave Law approved.—California admitted into the Union.

1853. Franklin Pierce and William R. King, having been elected President and Vice-President, the former was duly inaugurated, but the latter, being absent in Cuba, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, was not sworn into office until some time in April. He did not live long after reaching home, and Jesse D. Bright, President of the Senate, assumed his office during the remainder of the term.

1854. Congress passed an Act to Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and also to repeal the Missouri Compromise Act.

1857. James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge inaugurated as President and Vice-President of the United States.—A year of severe embarrassments and financial distress throughout the country. Nearly all the Banks in the United States suspended specie payments, as in 1837, and many heavy failures occurred.—Minnesota admitted into the Union.

1858. Specie payments resumed.—Atlantic Telegraph laid.—Crystal Palace burned.

1859. Oregon admitted into the Union.

1860. May. Visit of the Ambassadors of the Japanese Government to the U. S.

June. Arrival of the steamship Great Eastern at New York.

Nov. 8. The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as President and Vice President of the United States, announced at Washington.—9-11. James Chesnut, Jr., and James H. Hammond, U. S. Senators from South Carolina, resigned their seats in the Senate.

Dec. 3. The Second Session of the 36th Congress opened at Washington.—10. U. S. House of Representatives appointed a Committee of 33 on the State of the Union.—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary U. S. Treasury, resigned his office. John A. Dix, of New York, appointed his successor.—14. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State, resigned.—20. The South Carolina "Ordinance of Secession" passed.—23. Discovery of a large embezzlement of the Indian Trust Funds, in charge of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Department of the Interior.—24. Resignation of the South Carolina Representatives in Congress,—26. Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter.—Messrs. Barnwell, Orr, and Adams, Commissioners appointed by South Carolina to treat with the Federal Government, arrived at Washington.—27. Captain N. L. Coste, U. S. R. service, in command of the cutter William Aiken, betrayed his vessel into the hands of the State authorities of South Carolina.—28. The palmetto flag raised over the custom-house and post-office in Charleston, S. C., and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the South Carolina Military.—29. John B. Floyd resigned his position as Secretary of War.—30. South Carolina troops take possession of the U. S. Arsenal at Charleston, containing many thousand stand of arms and valuable military stores.

1861. Jan 3. Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, Ga., taken possession of by Georgia troops.—South Carolina Commissioners left Washington for Charleston, the President declining to receive any official communication from them.—4. United States Arsenal at Mobile seized by secessionists. No defence.—Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, taken by Alabama troops.—8. Jacob Thompson resigned his place in the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior.—United States sub-Treasury at Charleston seized.—9. Mississippi Ordinance of Secession passed.—Steamship Star of the West, with supplies for Fort Sumter, fired into from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and driven from Charleston harbor.—11. Louisiana State troops, under Captain Bradford, took possession of the U. S. marine hospital, two miles below New Orleans.—Florida Convention adopted an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 62 to 7.—Alabama Convention adopted an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 61 to 39.—12. Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla., seized by rebel troops.—15. Col. Hayne, Commissioner from South Carolina to Washington, demanded the withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter.—U. S. coast survey schooner Dana seized by Florida State authorities.—19. Convention of Georgia adopted a secession ordinance by a vote of 208 to 89.—21. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, withdrew from U. S. Senate.—24. U. S. arsenal at Augusta, Ga., surrendered to the State authorities.—26. Louisiana State Convention passed an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 113 to 17.—29. U. S. revenue cutter Robert McClelland, Captain Breshwood, surrendered to State of Louisiana.—Secretary Dix's dispatch to Hemphill Jones at New

Orleans, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—31. South Carolina authorities offer to buy Fort Sumter.—U. S. branch mint and custom-house at New Orleans seized by State authorities.

Feb. 1. Texas Convention at Galveston passed an Ordinance of Secession, to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February, and to take effect March 2.—U. S. revenue cutter Lewis Cass, Captain Morrison, surrendered to the State of Louisiana.—8. Congress at Montgomery adopted a Constitution for a provisional government, Jefferson Davis, President; Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President.—U. S. arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., with 9,000 stand of arms and 40 cannon, &c., surrendered to State authorities.—13. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin, as President and Vice President of the United States, formally declared in the Senate by John C. Breckinridge, Vice President.—18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy.—23. U. S. property to a great amount, together with various army posts in Texas, surrendered to the rebels by General Twiggs. Property valued at $1,500,000, besides buildings.—27. Peace Convention, at Washington, submitted to the Senate a plan of adjustment of the national difficulties, involving seven amendments to the Constitution.

March 1. General Twiggs expelled from the army of the United States.—2. Revenue cutter Dodge seized in Galveston Bay by Texas authorities.—4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated 16th President of the United States, at Washington.—A State Convention declared Texas out of the Union.—5 Gen. P. T. Beauregard took command of the forces investing Fort Sumter, S. C.—6. Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered to State troops.—18. Supplies cut off from Fort Pickens and the Federal fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, by rebel authorities at Pensacola.—20. Sloop Isabel, at Pensacola, with provisions for the Federal fleet, seized by the rebels.—30. Mississippi State Convention ratified the Constitution of the C. S., by a vote of 78 to 7.

April 3. South Carolina Convention ratified the Constitution of the C. S. by a vote of 114 to 16.—Militia organized in District of Columbia for defence of the capital.—12. Attack on Fort Sumter.—Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.—14. Evacuation of Fort Sumter.—15. Seventeen vessels from Southern ports, without U. S. clearances, seized at New York and fined $100 each.—President's proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress insurrection, and also calling an extra session of U. S. Congress on July 4.—16. The government of the Southern Confederacy call for 32,000 men.—New York Legislature appropriated $3,000,000 for war purposes.—17. State Convention of Va., in secret session, passed an ordinance of secession.—18. 500 volunteers from Pennsylvania, and 300 regulars, arrived at Washington.—Lieut. Jones, in charge of Harper's Ferry arsenal, hearing of the advance of a large Virginia force to seize the establishment, set fire to it, and retreated to Carlisle, Pa.—19. Seizure of the U. S. transport Star of the West, at Indianola, by Texas troops.—Sixth Massachusetts regiment, on its way to Washington, attacked by a mob in Baltimore, and 3 killed and 7 wounded. In defending themselves, 7 rebels were killed and 8 wounded.—Clearances refused to vessels in northern ports to ports south of Maryland.—20. 600 kegs of gunpowder, destined for New Orleans, seized by the U. S. Marshal at New York.—U. S. arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized.—Steamship Star of the West, having been seized by secessionists, was taken into New Orleans.—The ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas ordered to be blockaded by the President.—Bridges on Pennsylvania Northern and Philadelphia Railway, near Baltimore, burned by a mob from that city.—21. Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., set on fire, and vessels scuttled and sunk, by U. S. officers in charge.—Branch Mint of the U. S. at Charlotte, N. C., seized by order of the Governor.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway taken possession of by U. S.

government.—22. U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., containing 37,000 stand of arms, 3,000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of shot and shell, seized by State authority.—Depot of U. S. stores at Napoleon, Ark., seized under orders of Henry M. Rector, Governor of that State.—Embargo laid, by the Mayor and Police Board of Baltimore, on provisions and steamboats, thus withholding the government stores in that city.—24. Fort Smith, Ark., seized by a rebel force under Col. Borland.—25. A large amount of arms removed to Alton, Ill., from St. Louis arsenal, by Illinois volunteers.—Col. Van Dorn, of Texas State troops, captured 450 U. S. troops at Saluria.—Gov. Letcher, of Va., by proclamation, transferred that commonwealth to the Southern Confederacy.—26. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, by proclamation, prohibited the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities.—Bridges over Gunpowder Creek, on Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway, and bridge over Bush River, on the same route, destroyed by the rebels.—27. Military Department of Washington assigned to Col. Mansfield; Department of Annapolis to Gen. Butler; Department of Pennsylvania to Maj. Gen. Patterson.—Five men arrested at the Navy Yard, Washington, for filling bombshells with sand and sawdust.—A number of Southerners employed in the Departments at Washington refused the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Government, and resigned.—The ports of Virginia and North Carolina were included in the blockade by the President.—29. Secession defeated in Maryland House of Delegates by a vote of 53 to 13.

May 2. Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., announced that the four regiments called for from the State of Missouri, by the President, were enrolled, armed, and mustered into the service within one week from the call.—3. Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, in a message to the legislature, recommended arming the State, and a union of sympathy and destiny with the slaveholding States.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 volunteers for three years, and directing the increase of the regular army and navy of the United States.—Privateer Savannah captured by the U. S. brig Perry.—6. The six regiments called for from Indiana, were mustered into service in one week from date of the call.—Virginia admitted into the Southern Confederacy in secret session of Confederate Congress.—Police Commissioners of St. Louis, Mo., demanded of Capt. Lyon the removal of U. S. troops from all places and buildings occupied by them in that city outside the Arsenal grounds.—Confederate States Congress recognized war with United States, and authorized issue of letters of marque and reprisal.—Legislature of Arkansas passed an unconditional ordinance of secession, 69 to 1.—7. Command of Kentucky State military assigned to Maj. Anderson.—League between Tennessee authorities and Confederate States.—Fort Davis, Texas, taken possession of by rebels.—9. The Confederate Congress authorized President Davis to raise such force for the war as he should deem expedient.—U. S. ships Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello and Yankee, enforcing the blockade off Fortress Monroe.—Steamers Philadelphia, Baltimore, Powhatan and Mount Vernon, armed by U. S. Government, cruising on the Potomac.—Virginians have batteries in Norfolk harbor, at Craney Island, Sandy Point, the Hospital, Fort Norfolk, and the Bluffs.—10. Maj. Gen. R. E. Lee appointed to command the rebel forces in Virginia.—Maj.-Gen. McClellan appointed to command the Department of Ohio.—The President directed that all officers in the army should take anew the oath of allegiance to the United States.—The secession military, under Gen. Frost, at St. Louis, Mo., surrendered to Capt. Lyon, commanding U. S. forces. A mob assailed the U. S. military after the surrender, and were fired on by them, and many killed and wounded.—The Winans steam gun captured by Gen. Butler, three miles from the Relay House, Md.—11. U. S. steam frigate Niagara off Charleston, S. C., began the blockade of that port.—14. Gen. Butler seized a large quantity of arms stored in Balti

more, and a schooner loaded with arms.—15. A proclamation of neutrality with respect to the civil war in the U. S. was issued by Queen Victoria, in which the subjects of Great Britain were forbidden to take part in the contest, or endeavor to break a blockade "lawfully and effectually established."—The town of Potosi, Washington co., Mo., taken possession of by U. S. troops, and rebel prisoners and munitions of war taken to St. Louis.—16. Gen. Butler appointed Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers.—18. Arkansas admitted to the Southern Confederacy.—Military Department of Virginia organized, embracing E. Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Butler in command.—19. Shots exchanged between U. S. steamers Freeborn and Monticello, and the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, Va.—Eight thousand rebel troops at Harper's Ferry.—20. Seizure by the Government of principal telegraph offices throughout the free States, and of the accumulated dispatches for twelve months.—Ordinance of secession passed by North Carolina State Convention.—Seizure of 1,600 muskets and 4,000 pikes by Federal troops in Baltimore.—Gen. Cadwallader, successor to Gen. Butler, occupied Federal Hill, Baltimore.—Fort McHenry reinforced.—22. Erection of rebel batteries at Aquia Creek.—Fort at Ship Island, Miss., destroyed to prevent its falling into rebel hands.—23. A battery of Whitworth guns, 12-pounders, arrived in N.Y. city, a present to the Government from patriotic Americans abroad.—At Clarksburgh, Harrison co., Va., two companies of secession troops surrender.—24.—All vessels from the Northern States which arrived at New Orleans after the 6th inst., were seized by the Confederate States Marshal.—Assassination of Col. Ellsworth, at Alexandria, Va.—25. Destruction of seven bridges and five miles of rails from Alexandria to Leesburgh, Va., by the 69th N. Y. S. M.—26. Confederate privateer Calhoun arrived at New Orleans with three whaling vessels and cargoes as prizes.—27. U. S. steamer Brooklyn commenced the blockade of the Mississippi river.—Brig.-Gen. McDowell took command of the Federal forces in Virginia.—The blockade of Mobile, Ala., commenced.—28. Blockade of Savannah initiated by U. S. gunboat Union.—The rebels erected barricades at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks; Manasses Junction fortified.—31. Steamers Freeborn and Anacosta attacked rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, Va.—Gen. Harney superseded by Gen. Lyon in Missouri.—Gens. Banks and Fremont commissioned as Major-Generals.

June 1. British Government prohibited U. S. and rebel armed vessels from bringing any prizes to British ports.—Charge of U. S. cavalry at Fairfax Court House, Va., Lieut. Tompkins.—2. Federal batteries erected at the Rip Raps, near Fortress Monroe.—3. Gen. Beauregard took command of rebel forces at Manasses Junction.—Surprise of rebel troops at Philippi, Va., by U. S. forces under Cols. Dumont, Kelly and Lander.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago.—4. Chief-Justice Taney's protests against the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by the President.—5. Gun factory and arms of Merrill and Thomas, Baltimore, seized by U. S. Government.—6. Gov. Pickens, of S. C., forbade the remittance of funds to Northern creditors.—Thirty-five Virginia cavalry captured at Alexandria.—Secession camp at Ellicott's Mills, Ky., broken up by troops under Gen. Prentiss.—8. Bridges at Point of Rocks and Berlin, on the Potomac river, burned by order of rebel Gen. Johnston.—Four bridges on the Alexandria and Hampshire Railway, Va., burned by rebel troops.—Seizure of arms at Easton, Md., by U. S. troops.—Vote of Tennessee in favor of secession.—10. Gen. Banks assumed command in Baltimore.—Repulse of Federal troops at Great Bethel, near Fortress Monroe.—11. Surprise and route of armed rebels at Romney, Va., by Col. Wallace's Indiana regiment.—12. Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling 50,000 State militia into service, to protect the "lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the State."—West Virginia State Convention resolved to elect loyal State officers.—13. Skirmish at Seneca Mills, on

the Potomac, 28 miles above Washington.—14. Gen. J. A. Dix, of New York, appointed Maj.-Gen. of U. S. Volunteers.—Harper's Ferry evacuated by the rebel forces.—Maryland election resulted in the triumph of all the Union candidates but Winter Davis.—15. Jefferson City, Mo., occupied by U. S. troops, under Gen. Lyon.—16. Skirmish at Seneca Mills, Md.—17. Skirmish at Edward's Ferry, on the Potomac, between the 1st Pennsylvania regiment and a body of rebels.—Surprise at Vienna, Va. First Ohio regiment fired into by a masked battery, 5 killed, 6 wounded.—Western Virginia Convention unanimously declared their independence of the Eastern section of the State.—Rebel forces at Booneville, Mo., defeated by Gen Lyon. 35 rebels killed or wounded, and 30 prisoners. Federal loss, 2 killed and 8 wounded.—18. First balloon ascension for U. S. military purposes, by Prof. Lowe, at Washington.—Surprise of 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt. Cook, at Camp Cole, Mo. 25 killed, 52 wounded, 23 prisoners; 45 of the enemy killed or wounded.—Thirty-five rebels, with arms and ammunition, captured at Liberty, Mo.—Railway bridge over New Creek, Va., burned by rebels.—20. Senator Lane, of Kansas, appointed brigadier-general.—General McClellan took command of the Federal army in Western Virginia.—23. Forty-eight locomotives, and a large quantity of other railway property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, destroyed by rebels at Martinsburgh, Va.—24. Riot in Milwaukee, Wis., occasioned by the banks refusing to receive on deposit certain bills comprising an important part of the currency, and their consequent depreciation.—Rebel batteries at Mathias Point, Va., shelled by U. S. steamers Pawnee and Freeborn.—Engagement of U. S. steamer Monticello with rebels at Carter's Creek, Va.—Secession of Tennessee proclaimed by Gov. Harris. Vote, 104,913 for, to 47,238 against.—25. Virginia vote announced to be 128,884 for, and 32,134 against secession.—Western Virginia government recognized by the President.—26. Brilliant skirmish of Corp. Hayes and 12 men of Col. Wallace's Indiana regiment, scouting on Patterson Creek, Md.—27. John C. Fremont arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing a large quantity of arms for the government.—Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by order of Gen. Banks, and John R. Kenly appointed provost marshal.—Engagement between gunboat Freeborn and rebel batteries at Mathias Point. Captain Ward of the Freeborn killed.—Cols. Magruder and Hardee appointed brigadier-generals in Confederate army.—28. Skirmish at Shorter's Hill, Va.—29. Steamer St. Nicholas and three brigs captured by secessionists on the Chesapeake.

July 1. Skirmish at Farmington, Mo.—2. Rebels driven from Martinsburgh, Va., by Abercrombie's brigade. Union loss, 3 killed and 10 wounded; rebel loss, 30 killed and wounded, 20 prisoners.—4. U. S. Congress met in special session.—Passenger trains on Louisville and Nashville railway seized by rebels.—Skirmish at Harper's Ferry between N. Y. 9th and rebels.—Rebel battery erected at Mathias Point, Va.—5. Battle at Carthage, Mo. Union forces, under Col. Sigel, 1,500; rebels, 4,000. Union loss, 13 killed and 31 wounded; rebel loss, 250 killed and wounded.—Skirmish at Newport News, Va., between a detachment of Hawkins' Zouaves and rebels.—6. Skirmish of 45 men, 3d Ohio, at Middle Fork Bridge, 12 miles east of Buckhannon, Va.—Western Military Department constituted: Illinois, and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Maj.-Gen. Fremont commanding.—7. U. S. steamer South Carolina captured or destroyed 11 vessels off Galveston.—Skirmish at Great Falls, Va.—8. Skirmish at Bealington, Western Va., 14th Ohio, and 7th and 9th Indiana, and Col. Barnett's 1st Ohio battery. Rebels defeated with loss of 20 killed, 40 wounded; Union loss, 2 killed, 6 wounded.—10. Loan bill passed by House of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000, redeemable in 20 years.—Bill author-

izing $500,000,000 and 500,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, passed the Senate.—House of Representatives empowered the President to close the ports of seceded States.—Skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo.—Skirmish at Laurel Hill, Va., Cols. McCook and Andrews.—11. Battle of Rich Mountain, Va. Defeat of the rebels under Col. Pegram, 60 killed, 150 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Capture of 200 tents, 60 wagons, 6 cannon, and other stores. Union loss, 11 killed and 35 wounded.—12. Fight at Barboursville, Va. Six companies of Col. Woodruff's 2d Kentucky attack and defeat 600 rebels.—600 rebels, under Col. Pegram, surrendered to Gen. McClellan, at Beverly, Va.—Twelve of Col. Bendix's N. Y. regiment captured at Newport News.—13. Battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., and death of Gen. Garnett, rebel commander. Defeat of the rebels with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners. Federal loss 13 killed, 40 wounded.—15. Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va. Rout of rebel cavalry by fire of R. I. battery.—16. Railway cars, containing Union troops, fired into at Millsville, Mo. 3 soldiers killed, 7 wounded; 7 rebels killed.—Bill authorizing the President to call out militia to suppress the rebellion, passed the House of Representatives, and the bill to accept services of 500,000 volunteers.—Tilghman, a negro, killed 3 of a rebel prize crew on the schooner S. J. Waring, and brought the vessel into New York on the 22d.—17. Battle at Scarytown, Va. Repulse of Federals with loss of 9 killed, 38 wounded, and 9 missing. 3 Federal colonels and 2 captains captured.—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo.—18. Kansas City, Mo., Home Guards under Major Van Horn, attacked near Harrisonville; rebels defeated.—Battle at Blackburn's Ford. Attack on the rebel entrenchments at Bull Run by a portion of Gen. Tyler's division, repulsed with a loss of 83 men killed, wounded and missing. Rebel loss, 68 killed and wounded.—19. Six Federal officers, near Hampton, Va., fired on by rebels in ambush. Major Rawlings killed, and Lieut. Johnson and Mr. Shurtliffe wounded and captured.—By Gen. Order No. 46 of War Department, Maj.-Gen. Patterson was honorably discharged, and Maj.-Gen. Banks appointed his successor in the Department of the "Shenandoah;" Gen. Dix appointed to succeed Gen. Banks in the Department of Maryland.—The Captain-General of Cuba liberated all the vessels brought into Cuban ports by privateer Sumter as prizes.—20. Rebel Congress met at Richmond, Va.—21. Battle of Bull Run. Gen. McDowell. After a desperate struggle, the Union forces were routed, with a loss of 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,216 missing. Rebel loss, 393 killed, 1,200 wounded.—22. Brig.-Gen. Beauregard promoted to the rank of "General" in the rebel army, the highest grade.—22. Maj.-Gen. McClellan assigned to command the Department of the Potomac.—Rebels attacked and dispersed at Forsyth, Mo.—24. Naval expedition from Fortress Monroe to Black river, by Lieut. Crosby and 300 men. Nine sloops and schooners of the rebels burnt.—U. S. steamer Resolute, Lieut. Budd, brought two schooners and one sloop prizes to Washington.—Gen. McClellan arrived at Washington, and Gen. Fremont at St. Louis, and Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, to take charge of their respective departments.—26. Skirmish at Lane's Prairie, Mo.—Three rebels captured by Col. McLeod Murphy, of New York, in Virginia, scouting alone.—28. A detachment of Col. Mulligan's Chicago regiment, aided by Home Guards, captured 28 rebels, 40 horses and 2 teams, at Hickory Hill, Mo.—29. A rebel battery at Aquia Creek, Va., engaged by four U. S. steamers for three hours, with slight damage.—30. Three hundred kegs of powder and six cannon captured from the rebels near Warsaw, Mo.—The Confederate forces occupy New Madrid, Mo.—30–31. Missouri State Convention abolished the State Legislature, declared the offices of Governor, Lieut.-Gov. and Sec. of State vacant, appointed special state officers, and provided for a special election by the people in Aug. 1862.

1861. August 1. Rebel privateer Petrel sunk by U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, near Charleston.—2. Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, with 750 men,

surrendered by Major Lynde, U. S. A. Schooner Enchantress, with a valuable cargo, recaptured by U. S. steamer Albatross, Captain Prentiss, off Charleston, S. C.—Defeat of rebel forces at Dug Spring, Mo., by Gen. Lyon. Federal loss, 9 killed, 30 wounded. Rebel loss, 40 killed, 80 wounded.—Lieut.-Col. Baylor, commanding the rebel forces in Arizona, issued a proclamation taking possession of New Mexico, in the name of the Confederate States, declaring all Federal offices vacant, and appointing a secretary, attorney-general and other officers. Skirmish at Mesila, N. M.—5. The bark Alvarado, having a rebel prize crew, chased ashore near Fernandina, Fla., and burned by sailors from U. S. ship Vincennes.—Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Md. Sixty men of New York 28th attacked rebel cavalry, killing 3, wounding 2 and capturing 7 men and 20 horses, without loss themselves.—Skirmish at Athens, Mo. 300 Home Guards, under Col. Moore, defeated a force of 1,000 rebels, killing 23 and wounding 50. 10 Federals killed and 10 wounded.—Election in Kentucky for members of the Legislature, the returns showing a large Union majority.—6. Adjournment *sine die* of Special Congress at Washington.—7. The village of Hampton, Va., burned by rebel forces under Gen. Magruder.—The privateer York burned by gunboat Union, which also recaptured the schooner G. V. Baker.—8. Rebel cavalry routed at Lorrettsville, Va., with loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded, by 100 men of 19th N. Y., under Capt. Kennedy.—9. Skirmish at Potosi, Mo.—10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. Gen. Lyon, with 5,200 men, was defeated by the combined forces of Gens. Price and McCulloch, 20,000. Gen. Lyon was killed. Federal loss, 223 killed, 721 wounded, 292 missing. Rebel loss, 265 killed, 800 wounded, 30 missing.—12. C. J. Faulkener, ex-minister of U. S. to France, arrested on a charge of treason.—13. Skirmish near Grafton, Va. 200 rebels routed, 21 killed and wounded, by Capt. Dayton's company of 4th Virginia.—14. Gen. Fremont declares martial law in St. Louis, Mo.—All loyal men notified by Jeff. Davis to leave the Confederate States in 40 days.—15. Skirmish at Mathias Point, Va.—16. Col. Hecker's regiment surprised 400 rebels at Fredericktown, Mo., capturing 12 men and all the camp equipage.—$58,000 seized by U. S. troops at Genevieve, Mo., and taken to St. Louis.—Proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring commercial intercourse with the eleven States in rebellion unlawful, excepting such parts thereof as have or may become restored to loyal government, and forfeiting all vessels therefrom or bound to the same, after 15 days.—17. Railway train near Palmyra, Mo., fired into by rebels.—18. Gen. Wool assumed command at Fortress Monroe.—19. Skirmish at Charleston, Mo. Two hundred and fifty of 22d Illinois, under Col. Dougherty, and Lieut.-Col. Ransom of 11th Illinois defeated 300 rebels under Col. Hunter of Jeff. Thompson's army. 20 rebels killed and wounded, and 17 prisoners taken.—"Passports" required, by notice from the Department of State, from all persons leaving or arriving within the United States.—20. Skirmish at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, Va. A body of rebels attacked the 11th Ohio, but were driven back with loss.—The Wheeling, (Va.,) Convention passed an ordinance to erect a new State, to be called Kanawha.—A railway train from Jefferson City, Mo., fired into by rebels.—Gen. McClellan assumed command of the army of the Potomac.—Gen. Butler assumed command of U. S. Volunteer forces near fortress Monroe.—21. Surprise of part of company K, Ohio 7th, near Cross Lane, W. Virginia, 2 killed and 9 wounded.—22. Steamer "Samuel Orr" seized at Paducah, Ky., by rebels.—24. A portion of the Cherokee Indians made an alliance with the "Southern Confederacy." The Cherokees and Creeks raised 2,000 men for the rebel army.—25. A band of rebels at Wayne Court-House, Va., routed by 53 Federals under Capt. Smith.—All vessels and boats on the Potomac seized by Government authorities.—26. Surprise of 7th Ohio, Col. Tyler, at Cross Lanes, near Summersville, W. Virginia, by a large force of rebels.—The War

Department prohibited the transmission or publication of any intelligence of army or naval movements calculated to give information to the enemy.—The Postmaster-General directed postal agents to arrest express agents or others engaged in transmitting letters to seceded States in violation of the President's proclamation of 16th inst.—Com. Foote ordered to the command of U. S. naval forces on the Western waters.—A naval and military expedition to N. Carolina coast sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., under command of Com. Stringham and Maj.-Gen. Butler.—Skirmish of two companies of N. Y. 23d, with a large force of rebels at Ball's Cross Roads, Va.—28. A party of Federal troops under Capt. Smith, attacked and dispersed a force of rebels at Wayne Court-House, W. Virginia.—28-29. Bombardment and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C. 30 pieces of cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 3 vessels with valuable cargoes, and 750 prisoners taken.—29. Fight at Lexington, Mo. The rebels driven off,with loss of 8 killed and several wounded.—30. Martial law proclaimed throughout Missouri, by Gen. Fremont, and the slaves of all persons found in arms against the U. S. declared free.

September 1.—Skirmish at Bennett's Mills, Mo.—Fight at Boone Court-House, Va. Rebels defeated, with a loss of 30.—2. Fight near Fort Scott, Mo.—The Mass. 13th captured 20 Charleston, S. C., cavalry, after killing 3 and wounding 5, 2½ miles from Harper's Ferry.—Col. Crossman, of Gen. Kelly's staff, with two companies, attacked 400 rebels, at Worthington, Marion co., Va., by whom he was repulsed.—3. Passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, Mo., thrown into the Platte river, by the giving way of a bridge, partly burned by the rebels. 17 persons were killed and 60 wounded.—4. Engagement on the Mississippi river, near Hickman, Ky., between national gunboats Tyler and Lexington and the rebel gunboat Yankee and shore batteries.—6. Paducah, Ky., occupied by Federal forces under Gen. Grant.—7. Gens. Pillow and Polk occupied Columbus, Ky., with 7,000 rebels.—Five schooners captured by Federal officers at Hatteras Inlet.—8. General Pope broke up a camp of 3,000 rebels near Hunneville, Mo.—9. A government steamer conveying prisoners from Lexington, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, broke her rudder, vessel seized by the rebels.—10. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, near Summersville, Va. Federal loss, 16 killed, 102 wounded.—11. Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va. Federal loss, 6 killed, 10 wounded.—The Kentucky Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 26, ordered the Confederate troops to leave the State.—12. A rebel camp at Petersburg, Hardy co., Va., broken up by Capt. Kid's cavalry, large amount of stores captured.—Skirmish at Black river, near Ironton, Mo. A detachment of Indiana cavalry, under Major Gavitt, defeated a body of rebels, under Ben. Talbot.—13. A large body of rebels, under Col. Brown, repulsed from Booneville, Mo., with a loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded, by Home Guards under Capt. Eppstein. 12-14. Two engagements occurred on Cheat Mountain, Western Virginia, in which the rebels, under Gen. R. E. Lee, were defeated with a loss of 100 killed and wounded, among the former, Col. J. A. Washington, and 20 prisoners. The Federal forces, under Gen. J. J. Reynolds, lost 13 killed, 20 wounded and 60 prisoners.—13. An expedition under Lieut. J. H. Russell, destroyed the privateer Judah at Pensacola. Federal loss, 3 killed and 15 wounded.—14. A rebel camp near Kansas City, Mo., broken up; 7 men killed and 6 taken prisoners.—15. A body of rebels attacked Col. Geary's 28th Pennsylvania regiment, stationed on the Potomac, and were repulsed with severe loss.—16. A naval expedition from Hatteras Inlet, Lieut. J. Y. Maxwell, destroyed Fort Ocracoke, on Beacon Island, N. C.—The Federal gunboat Conestoga captured the steamers V. R. Stephenson and Gazelle, on Cumberland river, Ky.—Ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi river, occupied by Federal forces from the steamer Massachusetts.—17. A fight at Mariatown, Mo., between 600

Federals, under Cols. Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, who were defeated with a loss of 7 killed, and 100 horses and their tents and supplies captured.—A train on the Ohio and Mississippi railway, with a part of the 19th Illinois regiment, broke through a bridge near Huron, Ind., by which 26 soldiers were killed and 112 wounded.—500 of the 3d Iowa, under Lieut.-Col. Scott, repulsed by 3,000 rebels at Blue Mills Landing, Mo. Federal loss, 100 killed and wounded.—18. Skirmish at Barboursville, Ky.—Eighteen secession members of the Maryland Legislature lodged in Fort McHenry.—20. Surrender of Col. Mulligan's command, at Lexington, Mo., to the rebel General Price, after 4 days' siege.—21. Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., routing them with a Union loss of 17 killed and 40 wounded; rebel loss, 40 killed, 100 prisoners, and all their tents and supplies.—Gen. Robert Anderson assumed command of Federal and State troops in Ky.—22. Skirmish of the 7th Iowa, at Elliott's Mills, Ky.—23. Capt. Goldsborough succeeded Com. Stringham in command of the Chesapeake blockading fleet.—Detachments of 8th and 4th Ohio, and Ringgold's Cavalry, drove out 700 rebels from Mechanicsville Gap.—25. Engagement at Chapmansville, Western Va. Col. Pratt, with 560 of the 34th Ohio, defeated a body of rebels under Col. J. W. Davis, killing 29, and wounding a large number. Col. Pratt's loss, 4 killed, 8 wounded.—A body of rebels were defeated near Osceola, Mo., by Federal troops under Col. Montgomery, who set fire to the town. 10 rebels killed; 1 Federal killed, 4 wounded.—James B. Clay (son of the illustrious Henry) and 16 other rebels captured near Danville, Ky.—26. At Lucas Bend, Ky., 75 of Captain Stewart's cavalry attacked and routed 40 rebel cavalry, killing 4 and capturing 5.—27. A body of Kansas troops, under Montgomery and Jamison, engaged the advance guard of McCullough's rebel army near Shanghai, in Benton co., Mo., and drove them back with loss.—Gen. Fremont, with 15 steamers and 15,000 men, sailed from St. Louis up the Missouri river—Munson's Hill, Va., occupied by Federal troops.

Oct. 1. U. S. steamer Fanny, with 35 men of the 9th N. Y. volunteers, was captured by the rebels on the north coast of Hatteras Inlet. She was loaded with government stores.—2. A camp of secessionists at Charleston, Mo., broken up, and 40 rebels captured.—$33,000, deposited in the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, for the part payment of a U. S. annuity to the Cherokee Indians, declared confiscated to the Government in consequence of the secession of that tribe.—3. Attack on an entrenched camp commanded by Gen. H. A. Jackson, at Greenbrier, Western Va., by Union forces under Gen. J. J. Reynolds. Union loss, 8 killed, 32 wounded. A drawn battle.—Gustavus Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York, was appointed a major general in the rebel army.—4. Commander Alden, U. S. steamer South Carolina, captured two schooners off the S. W. pass of the Mississippi, with four to five thousand stand of arms.—A company of 110 Texas rangers were defeated by 100 U. S. troops. 10 Texans killed, and 30 wounded.—Two boats from U. S. steamer Louisiana, Lieut. A. Murray, destroyed a rebel schooner, being fitted out for a privateer, at Chincoteague Inlet, Va.—A large force of rebels, under Col. Wright, attacked the 20th Indiana, Col. Brown, at Chicamacomico, near Hatteras Inlet. Federals retreated, leaving their pickets, wounded, and camp equipage in the hands of the enemy.—5. The rebel forces under Col. Wright were driven from the Chicamacomico, with severe loss, by U. S. steamer Monticello.—7. John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, negotiated a treaty of alliance on behalf of that people with the Confederate Government.—57 released prisoners, taken by the rebels at the battle of Bull Run, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond.—U. S. gunboats Tyler and Lexington exchanged shots with rebel batteries at Iron Bend, 3 miles above Columbus, Ky.—8. Brig.-Gen. William T. Sherman appointed to command the Department of the

Cumberland (Kentucky), in place of Brig.-Gen. R. Anderson.—200 rebels, under Capt. Holliday, encamped two miles from Hillsboro', Ky., were attacked and defeated by a body of Home Guards, under Lieut. Sadler. Rebel loss, 11 killed, 29 wounded, 22 prisoners; also 127 rifles and other arms. Federal loss, 3 killed, 3 wounded.—9. Attack upon Wilsou's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, four miles from Fort Pickens, at 2 A. M., by 1,500 rebels under Gen. Anderson. The regulars from Fort Pickens, and the Zouaves, defeated the rebels, killing and wounding about 100, and taking 35 prisoners. Federal loss, 13 killed, 21 wounded.—Federal troops occupied Lewinsville, Va.—10. Cavalry skirmish 4 miles from Paducah, Ky.—11. Lieut. Harrell, of U. S. steamer Union, with three boats' crews, burnt a rebel schooner in Dumfrie's Creek, on the Potomac.—12. Rebel steamer Theodora ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners to England and France, with their secretaries.—Capt. P. G. Morton captured a train of 21 wagons, 425 cattle, and 35 prisoners, with stores for hostile Cherokees, at Chelsea, Kansas.—Cavalry skirmish south of Cameron, Ray co., Mo.—Six rebel gunboats, the ram Manassas, and a fleet of fire-ships, attacked the U. S. fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi, and were repulsed.—A party of 12 of a N. Y. Zouave regiment, captured near Newport News, Va.—Forty men of the 39th Indiana attacked and defeated a superior force of rebels 8 miles from Greeu river, Western Va.—Skirmish near the residence of Cy. Hutchinson, Barren co., Ky.—500 men of the Piatt (Cincinnati) Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. Toland, and two companies of the 4th Va., drove out a large body of rebels from Winfield, 20 miles below Charleston, on the Kanawha, Western Va., and captured a large quantity of military stores.—Skirmish between a detachment of the 39th Indiana, under Lieut.-Col. Jones, and 58 rebel cavalry, near Upton's, 14 miles below Camp Nevins, Ky. The rebels repulsed with a loss of 5 killed and 3 wounded.—13. Eighteen miles N. E. of Lebanon, Mo., Major Wright, with two companies of U. S. cavalry, routed 300 mounted rebels, under Capts. Lorrels and Wright. 62 of the rebels were killed and wouuded, and 30 taken prisoners.—Skirmish at Beckweth's farm, 12 miles S. E. of Bird's Point, Mo.—Brig Grenada of New York, captured by the privateer "Sallie," of Charleston.—14. 150 voters of Chincoteague Island, Accomac co., Va., took the oath of allegiance to the U. S.—Major White, with one company of Missouri Scouts, captured 45 rebels at Linn Creek, Mo.—15. U. S. steamer Roanoke, off Charleston, captured and burnt the ship Thomas Watson.—600 rebels, under Jeff Thompson, attacked and captured 40 United States soldiers guarding the Big river bridge, near Potosi, Mo.—The rebel batteries at Aquia creek and Shipping Point, on the Potomac, fire on all vessels passing.—Skirmish near Lewinsville, Virginia.—16. Colonel J. W. Geary, of the Pennsylvania 28th, with 400 men from his own, the 13th Massachusetts and 3d Wis., crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and captured 21,000 bushels of wheat, stored in a mill near Bolivar Heights.—Major F. J. White, with 220 Missouri scouts, surprised the rebels at Lexington, Mo., and without loss, captured 60 or 70 prisoners, released Cols. White and Grover, and 12 other captives, and seized 2 steamboats, with arms, ammunition and stores.—1,000 rebels near Ironton, Mo., were defeated with a loss of 36 killed and wounded by Major Gavitt's Indiana cavalry, and 5 companies of Col. Alexander's 21st Illinois. Union loss 11.—19. Col. Morgan, with 220 men of the 18th Missouri regiment, and two pieces of artillery, defeated 400 rebels on Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll co., Mo., killing 14, and taking 8 prisoners. Col. Morgan had 14 men wounded.—21. Battle of Edward's Ferry, Va. 1,900 men from Gen. C. P. Stone's division, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, crossed the Potomac at Harrison's Island, or Ball's Bluff, to support reconnoissances above and below that point. At 4 P. M. they were attacked by 3,000 rebels under Gen. Evans, and driven

to the river bank, where, there being no adequate provision for crossing, they suffered severe loss, by the enemy's fire, and by drowning. Killed, 223, wounded, 250, taken prisoners, 500. Rebel loss about 200 in killed and wounded.—About 2,500 rebels near Fredericktown Mo., attacked by 3,500 Federal troops, commanded by Col. J. B. Plummer, of 11th Missouri, with Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana troops, under Cols. Ross, Hovey, Marsh, Baker, Lieut. Col. Pennabaker, Maj. Schofield, Capt. Stewart and Lieut. White. The rebels were defeated with great loss. The Federal loss was 7 killed and 60 wounded.—A portion of the rebel General Zollicoffer's command repulsed near Camp Wild Cat, Laurel co., Ky.—22. The Potomac river commanded by rebel batteries at all important points below Alexandria.—A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Benton co., Mo., killing and wounding 20, taking 60 prisoners, 22 wagons, and a number of horses.—23. Col. Len. Harris, with the 2d Ohio, two guns of Capt. Konkle's Ohio battery and Capt. Laughlin's cavalry, drove out a body of 200 rebels from West Liberty, Morgan co., Ky.—Fifty men of the 6th Indiana while skirmishing near Hodgesville, Ky., were attacked by a superior force of rebels, whom they repulsed, killing 3 and wounding 5.—Gen. Fred. W. Lander appointed to command the brigade of the late Col. Baker.—24. President Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the District of Columbia.—The steamer Salvor was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Tampa Bay, Fla.—Western Virginia voted almost unanimously in favor of a division of the State.—The western section of the California telegraph was completed to Salt Lake City, connecting the wires from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.—Skirmish near Campbellsville, Ky.—25. 160 of Gen. Fremont's Body-guard, under command of Major Zagonyi, charged 2,000 rebels, near Springfield, Mo., routed them, and occupied the town. Rebel loss, 106 killed, many wounded, and 27 prisoners. Zagonyi's loss 15 killed, 27 wounded, 10 missing. The Missouri "Prairie Scouts," under Major F. J. White, attacked the rear of the rebel force, at the same time, making three successful charges, and inflicting severe loss on the enemy. The loss of the "Scouts" was 33 in killed, wounded and missing.—26. An artillery fight across the Potomac, at Edward's Ferry.—Gen. B. F. Kelly, with 2,500 Virginia and Ohio Volunteers, from New Creek, Va., attacked an inferior rebel force near Romney, who were routed. Col. Thos. Johns, of 2d regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, engaged a regiment rebels, capturing a large supply of military stores and provisions. Federal loss, 2 killed, 14 wounded. Rebel loss, 10 killed, 15 wounded.—Parson Brownlow forced to suspend the publication of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*. Major Phillips, with 300 of the 9th Illinois, attacked the rebels at Saratoga—13 rebels killed, 24 prisoners. —Surprise of a rebel encampment at Plattsburgh, Clinton co., Mo., by a superior force of Federals. Rebel loss, 8 killed, 12 prisoners, one cannon, and a quantity of small arms.—28. Three rebel vessels surprised and burnt at Chincoteague Inlet, Va., by a portion of the crew of the U. S. gunboat Louisiana, under Lieut. A. Hopkins.—D. Davis, of Ill., J. Holt, of Ky., and H. Campbell, of Mo., were appointed Commissioners by Pres. Lincoln to audit all unsettled military claims in Missouri.—Gen. J. B. Henderson, with a superior force, surrounded and captured 400 rebels at Dyer's Mills, near Concord, Mo.—29. 250 U. S. Kentucky volunteers, under Col. Burbridge, marched from Owensboro' to Morgantown, Ky., crossed the river at that point, defeated a superior rebel force and destroyed their camp.—Great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, under the command of Flag-officer Com. Samuel F. Dupont, comprising 77 vessels of all classes. The land force numbering 20,000 men, were commanded by Brig. Gen. Thos. W. Sherman.—31. Skirmish at Morgantown, Green River, Ky.

Nov. 1. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, at his own request, was retired from

active service, and Maj.-General George B. McClellan was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army.—Lieut.-Col. Morse, with 450 cavalry and infantry, routed a rebel force 800 strong, in camp near Renick, Randolph co., Mo.—Rebels attacked a Federal camp at Gauley Bridge, Va., by cannonading from the opposite shore. They were repulsed.—A violent storm overtook the naval expedition off the N. C. coast. 3 vessels were disabled and returned, 2 were driven ashore, and 2 foundered. Seven lives lost.—2. Gen. Fremont, at Springfield, received an order from Washington, relieving him from command of the Department of Missouri. Gen. Hunter was appointed temporarily to the command.—Major Joseph's Missouri militia, numbering 129, were attacked at Platte City, Mo., by Silas Gordon with 300 rebels, who were repulsed with a loss of 13 killed and wounded, 30 prisoners, many guns, and all their equipments.—Prestonburg, Ky., occupied by Union troops.—3. Five rebel boats made an attack on Fort Hatteras, N. C., but were repulsed by the U. S. gunboat National, and the fort.—Col. Greensle drove rebel troops from Houston, Mo.—4. Barboursville, Ky., occupied by 1,500 Federals.—6. Electors for President and V. President chosen throughout the revolted States, and also members of Congress.—120 Federals under Capt. Shields, were captured by 500 rebels near Little Santa Fe, Mo.—7. Battle of Belmont, Mo., Gens. Grant and McClernand with 2,850 men, landed at Belmont at 8 A. M., drove in the rebel pickets and captured their camp, which was burnt. A battery of 12 guns was taken and 200 prisoners. The rebels were subsequently reinforced, and General Grant's army repulsed. Federal loss, 89 killed, 150 wounded, 150 missing.—Skirmish on New river, near Gauley bridge, Va.—The Federal fleet under Commodore Dupont captured Forts Warren and Beaureguard at Port Royal entrance, and took the town of Beaufort, S. C.—Two launches and 40 men, commanded by Lieut. James E. Jouett, from the U. S. frigate Santee, off Galveston, Texas, surprised and burnt the rebel privateer Royal Yacht.—8. U. S. gunboat Rescue shelled out the rebel battery at Urbana Creek, on the Rappahannock, Va., and captured a large schooner with stores.—Five railway bridges were burned in E. Tennessee by Unionists.—Capt. Wilkes, with the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, overhauled the English mail-steamer Trent in the Bahama channel, and took from her the rebel emissaries Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, who had taken passage for England.—A portion of Gen. Nelson's Ky. brigade were ambuscaded while on their way to Piketon, Ky., by 200 rebels in a strong position. The rebels were dispersed with the loss of 10 killed, 15 wounded. Gen. Nelson had 6 killed and 24 wounded.—8. Skirmish at Piketon, Ky.—9. Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, of Cal., ordered to take command of the Department of Missouri, in place of Gen. Fremont: Brig.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of Ind., appointed to command the Department of Kentucky: Maj.-Gen. Hunter to command the Department of Kansas: Col. E. R. S. Canley, the Department of N. Mexico.—10. A band of rebel marauders was captured by Lieut. Shriver, with a squad of 1st Iowa cavalry, near Clark's Station, Mo.—A portion of Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the New river, near Gauley, Va., and attacked Floyd's forces posted there, who retreated after a severe skirmish, in which the 11th Ohio regiment lost 8 killed and 10 wounded.—150 of the 9th Virginia regiment, Col. K. V. Whaley, surprised at Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, by a superior force of rebels, and after a sharp skirmish, in which 8 of the Federals were killed and 12 wounded, and nearly the same loss sustained by the rebels, Col. Whaley and 45 of his men were captured, and the rest escaped.—11. 110 of Col. Anthony's regiment attacked a rebel camp on the Little Blue river, near Kansas City, Mo., and after a severe fight retreated in good order, losing 8 killed and 8 wounded.—12. Reconnoissance in force by Gen. Heintzelman, with 6,000 men, to Occoquan Creek, Va., 18 miles from Alexandria. Capt. Todd's company

of Lincoln cavalry were surprised by a superior force of rebels, 3 killed, 1 wounded and 3 taken prisoners, including the captain.—Attack on the U. S. fleet at the Passes of the Mississippi, by the Manassas Ram, 5 gunboats and several fire-ships, under command of Capt. Hollins. U. S. ship Vincennes grounded, and the Richmond damaged by the ram and also grounded: the enemy were driven off without obtaining any advantage.—The privateer Beaureguard, of Charleston, S. C., with 27 men, was captured 100 miles E. N. E. of Abaco, by the U. S. sloop-of-war W. G. Anderson, Lieut. W. C. Rogers, commanding.—Skirmish on Laurel Creek by portions of Gen. Benham's with Gen. Floyd's forces.—Skirmish of Gen. Kelly's pickets near Romney, Va.—14. The privateer schooner Neva, from China, seized at San Francisco, Cal., by Capt. Pease, of U. S. cutter Mary.—Gen. Benham in pursuit of the army of Gen. Floyd, in W. Va., overtook the rear guard near McCoy's Mills, and defeated it, killing 15 rebels.—16. A party of 57 of the New York 30th, attached to Gen. Keyes' brigade on the Potomac, while out foraging west of Upton Hill, Va., surrounded by 200 rebel cavalry, and one half their number, with the teams and wagons, captured.—50 wagons and 500 oxen, with the teamsters and stores, captured near Pleasant Hill, Cass co., Mo., by the rebels.—17. Union troops under Col. Alcorn, defeated Hawkins' regiment at Cypress Bridge, McClean co., Ky., taking 25 prisoners, and 300 horses. Federal loss, 10 killed, 15 wounded.—U. S. gunboat Connecticut, captured British schooner Adelaide, with military stores and supplies for rebels, near Cape Carnaveral.—The 3d Missouri cavalry routed a large number of rebels near Palmyra, Mo.—18. Capt. A. H. Foote was appointed Flag-officer of the fleet of the Western military Department.—Gen. Halleck assumed charge of the Missouri Department, *vice* Gen. Hunter.—Rebel troops in Accomac and Northampton cos., Va., disbanded, and Union troops, under Gen. Lockwood, seized their arms and took possession of the peninsula.—150 rebels taken prisoners by Federal cavalry, near Warrensburgh, Mo.—19. Missouri rebel legislature, at Neosha, Newton co., passed an ordinance of secession.—N. Y. ship Harvey Birch captured and burnt in the British channel by the rebel steamer Nashville.—The principal part of Warsaw, capital of Benton co., Mo., burnt by rebels.—U. S. gunboat Conestoga, engaged rebel batteries on the Tennessee river, and silenced them.—First flotilla of the "Stone Fleet" sailed for the South, from Conn. and Mass.—20. Col. Burchard, with Lieut. Gregg and 24 men, attacked a large company of rebels near Kansas City, Mo., and defeated them, killing 5 and wounding 8.—Secession State Convention at Russelville, Ky., adopted an ordinance of secession.—22. Two U. S. gunboats, Cambridge and Hertzel, from Fortress Monroe, shelled out the camps of the 2d Louisiana and 10th Georgia regiments, at the junction of James and Warwick rivers.—Fort Pickens opened fire on the rebel encampments and forts, near Pensacola, Fla.; a severe cannonade ensued for two days. —24. Skirmish in Lancaster, Mo., between 450 Federals under Colonel Moore, and 420 rebels. The rebels routed with the loss of 13 killed, and many wounded and prisoners.—Tybee Island in Savannah harbor, occupied by the U. S. forces under Flag-officer Dupont.—Rebel Commissioners Mason and Slidell imprisoned in Fort Warren, Mass.—25. Skirmish near Drainesville, Va.—Com. Tatnall, with 3 steamers and a gunboat attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads, Ga.—26. Skirmish at Black Oak Point, Hickory co., Mo. Capt. Cosgrove and Lieut. Bobbitt, with 25 men, surprised a rebel camp, killed 5, captured 8, and took 75 tents, 6 wagons, 10 horses, 35 guns, and other property, and released 6 loyal prisoners.—Skirmish near Vienna, Va.—27. Henry R. Jackson appointed a Major-Gen. in the Georgia army.—29. Major Hough, with 4 companies of Missouri cavalry, had an engagement at Black Walnut Creek, Mo., in which 17 rebels were killed and wounded, and 5 taken prisoners.—Skirmish near New Market, Va.

Dec. 1. The U. S. steamer Penguin arrived at Brooklyn with the prize Albion, captured while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, S. C., with arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., worth $100,000.—A party of Federals attacked the rebel pickets at Morristown, East Tenn., killing a large number and putting the rest to flight.—Skirmish near Hunter's Chapel, Va., between a squadron of Gen. Blenker's horsemen and a squadron of rebel cavalry, who were defeated.—2. The first regular session of the 37th Congress commenced at Washington.—A party of citizens in Mo., near Dunksburg, 20 miles west of Sedalia, attacked a body of rebels under Capts. Young and Wheatley, killing 7 and wounding ten of them.—3. Skirmish at Salem, Dent co., Mo.—H. C. Burnett, of Ky., and J. W. Reed, of Mo., were expelled from the U. S. House of Representatives as traitors.—Gen. Phelps, with 2,000 men, attached to Gen. Butler's expedition, occupied Ship Island, Mississippi Sound.—A detachment of Federal cavalry surprised the rebel guard at Whip-poor-will Bridge, on the Memphis Branch railway, Ky., taking 11 prisoners.—J. C. Breckinridge expelled from the U. S. Senate.—5. Reports of the Secs. of War and Navy show the Government had in service for the war 682,971 men.—Skirmish at Brownsville, Ky.—Successful foray of the 13th Mass., Col. Leonard, from the Potomac to Berkley Springs, Va., capturing a large quantity of provisions.—7. At Sedalia, Mo., 106 mule teams and the teamsters seized by rebels.—Capt. Sweeney with 25 rebel guerrillas, captured near Glasgow, Mo., by Capt. Merrill's cavalry.—Skirmish near Dam No. 5 on the Potomac. Rebels driven off, losing 12 men.—Skirmish near Olathe, Mo.—8. Capt. McGuire's company of 27th Mo., captured 14 rebels at Sedalia, Mo.—U. S. steamer Augusta captured schooner E. Waterman, off Savannah, Ga.—9. The U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, and 6 steamers attached to the upper Potomac flotilla, shelled the woods at Budd's Ferry, and exchanged shots with the rebel batteries opposite, at Shipping Point.—Garret Davis elected a senator from Ky., in place of J. C. Breckinridge.—The rebel Congress "admitted" Kentucky to the Confederacy.—11. Skirmish near Bertrand, Mo.—Skirmish at Dam No. 4, on the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, Md. Seven rebels killed, and many wounded. Capt. Williams and 6 men captured by the rebels.—Great fire at Charleston, S. C., 600 houses destroyed.—12. Col. Merrill's cavalry and regiment returned to Sedalia, Mo., from Waverley, bringing as prisoners 4 rebel capts., 2 lieuts., and 40 men, a mortar, and many horses.—Co. I, of 15th Ohio, were attacked on the banks of Green river, Ky., by a superior force of rebel cavalry, whom they repulsed, wounding several of the cavalry.—13. Villages of Papinsville and Butler, Bates co., Mo., rebel rendezvous burned by Maj Williams of the 3d Kansas.—British ship Admiral captured off Savannah, Ga., while attempting to run in, by the Augusta.—Battle of Camp Alleghany, Va., 2,000 Federal troops, under Brig.-Gen. R. H. Milroy, attack a rebel camp on Alleghany Summit 2,000 troops. They retired after a well contested fight of eight hours, losing 20 killed, 107 wounded, and 10 missing.—The rebels reported about the same loss. 15. Skirmish on the Virginia shore, opposite Berlin, Md. A detachment from the 28th Penn. attacked by 120 rebels in ambush, but cut their way through. 1 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. 2 of the enemy killed and 5 wounded.—16. Platte City, Mo., fired by rebels, and the principal public buildings destroyed.—The Europa arrived from England, with news of the excitement among the British people occasioned by the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and also the ultimatum of the British Government, demanding a surrender of the rebel commissioners, and an apology for their seizure. Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, dated Nov. 30, having settled the matter in anticipation, there was but little excitement in the public mind.—17. Battle at Mumfordsville, Green river, Ky. The rebels defeated; 33 killed and 60 wounded. Federal loss 10 killed and 17 wounded.—Gen. Pope captured 300 rebels near Osceola, Mo.—En-

trance to harbor at Savannah, Ga., blockaded by sinking 7 vessels laden with stone.—18. Part of Gen. Pope's forces under Cols. J. C. Davis and F. Steele, surprised a rebel camp near Milford, north of Warrensburg, Mo., and captured nearly 1,300 men, 70 wagons loaded with stores, and all their camp equipage and arms. Federal loss, 2 killed, 17 wounded.—19. Skirmishing at Point of Rocks, Md. Rebels repulsed.—A band of 25 rebels visited the town of Ripley, Jackson co., Va., and seized all the arms of in the place, some ammunition and clothing. They also robbed the post-office and the principal store in the place.—20. Battle of Drainesville, Va. Federal forces, 4,000 under Gen. E. O. C. Ord, defeated about 2,800 Confederates. 7 killed and 61 wounded. Rebel loss, 75 killed and 150 wounded and 30 prisoners.—A scouting party under Capt. Wood, captured 100 rebels near Springfield, Mo.—A party of rebels from Gen. Price's army committed extensive ravages on the N. Missouri railway, between Hudson and Warrenton. The bridges, wood-piles, water tanks, ties and rails destroyed along the route for 80 miles.—103 Federal soldiers under Major McKee, repulsed a superior force of rebels four miles S. of Hudson, Mo., killing 10, and capturing 17 prisoners and 30 horses, at the same time rescuing a stock train which had just been seized by the rebels.—The main ship channel at Charleston harbor obstructed, by sinking 16 vessels of the "stone fleet."—22. Skirmish near New Market Bridge, Newport News, Va. Two companies of the 20th N. Y. regiment, under Major Schoepf attacked by 700 rebel cavalry and infantry, and escaped with loss of 6 wounded. Ten rebels killed and a number wounded.—23. Two rebel boats captured and burnt, at Lexington, Mo.—26. Skirmish at Camp Boyle, Columbia, Ky.—A Cabinet Council, at Washington, decided to give up Mason and Slidell, on the ground that they could not be held consistently with the doctrines of neutral rights always maintained by the U. S. Government.—Gen. Scott arrived at New York in the Arago from France.—Bluffton, S. C., occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Stevens.—The lighthouse on Morris Island, Charleston, S. C. harbor, blown up by order of rebel authorities.—Major Gower with a squadron of 1st Iowa cavalry, arrived at Jefferson City, Mo., bringing as prisoners, 1 capt., 13 men, and 10 wagon loads of stores.—The bridges over Fabias river, on the Palmyra railway, Mo., destroyed by rebels.—28. Gen. Prentiss, with 5 companies of the 3d Missouri cavalry, and 5 companies of Col. Birge's sharpshooters, 470 in all, attacked a rebel camp at Mount Zion, Boone co., Mo., numbering nearly 900 men. The rebels routed, 25 killed, 150 wounded, and 40 prisoners. 90 of their horses and 105 stand of arms were captured. The Federal loss was 3 killed, and 46 wounded.—A squadron of Federal cavalry, from Col. Jackson's regiment, attacked near Sacramento, Ky., by a large force of rebels, and compelled to retire. 2 killed and 8 wounded. 3 rebels killed and a number wounded.—30. The rebel Gen. H. H. Sibley having entered New Mexico with a military force without opposition, took possession of it, and annexed it to the Southern Confederacy by proclamation.—31. Two boats under Acting-Masters A. Allen, and H. L. Sturges, destroyed a light-ship off Wilmington, N. C.—Capture of the town of Biloxi, Miss., by U. S. gunboats Lewis, Water Witch, and New London, with national forces from Ship Island.

1862. Jan. 1. The rebel Commissioners Mason and Slidell, with their Secretaries, left Boston for England, via Provincetown, Mass.—Col. H. Brown opened fire from Fort Pickens on the rebel vessels and fortifications within range of his guns.—The British bark Empress arrived at New York as a prize, captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, off New Orleans bar.—Part of the Louisville and Nashville railway destroyed by order of the rebel Gen. Buckner.—Skirmish at Port Royal Ferry, S. C. Federal loss, 3 killed, 11 wounded. Rebels, 6 killed, 12 wounded.—Jeff. Owens, Col. Jones, and 50 rebel bridge-burners captured near Martinsburg, Adrian co., Mo.

—Four Federal soldiers captured, 1 killed, and 10 guns taken by rebels on Green river, Ky.—3. Col. Glove, with 300 Federal troops, attacked a rebel camp 9 miles N. of Hunnewell, Mo., taking 8 prisoners, putting the rest to flight.—4. The 84th Pa., 39th Ill., 500 cavalry, and other troops driven from Bath, Va., by a superior rebel force under Gen. Jackson, who killed 3 and took 30 prisoners. 7 rebels killed and a number wounded.—Skirmish at Huntersville, W. Va. A portion of the 25th Ohio, 2d Va., and Bracken's Ind. cavalry, under Major Webster, attacked a rebel force of 400 cavalry and 350 infantry. They were routed with a loss of two killed and 7 wounded, leaving $50,000 worth of army stores, which were destroyed by Unionists.—5. Skirmish on the mainland near Port Royal, S. C. 7 rebels captured.—Rebel army under Gen. Jackson bombarded Hancock, Md., but were driven away by artillery forces under Gen. Lander.—5 Federal soldiers killed by rebels in ambush in Johnson co., Kansas.—6. 4,000 Cherokee Indians driven from their homes by Texas rebels.—7. Destruction of bridges and culverts on the Balt. and Ohio railway, near the Cacapon river, by rebel Gen. Jackson.—Engagement at Blue's Gap, near Romney, W. Va. Federal troops under Col. Dunning, of the 5th Ohio, attacked 2,000 of the enemy, routing them with the loss of 15 killed, 20 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, their wagons, &c.—300 of the 32d Ohio, under Capt. Lacey, were sent by Gen. Milroy into Tucker co., Va., where they dispersed 400 rebels, capturing 2 officers and a private, and a large quantity of stores.—A band of rebels having seized a quantity of army stores from the depot at Sutton, Braxton co., W. Va., Col. Anisansel, Virginia cavalry, overtook the rebels 30 miles E. of Sutton, and killed or wounded 22, took 15 horses and 56 head of cattle, and recaptured the greater part of the stores.—Skirmish at Paintsville, near Prestonburg, Ky. Col. Garfield dispersed 2,500 rebels under Humphrey Marshall, killing 3, wounding a large number, and capturing 15. Federal loss, 2 killed and 1 wounded.—8. Major W. M. G. Torrence, of the 1st Iowa cavalry, assisted by detachments of the 1st Missouri cavalry, Major Hubbard, 4th Ohio, and Merrill's Horse, in all 500 mounted men, attacked a rebel camp at Silver Creek, Howard co., Mo., of 800 rebels, who were routed with a loss of 12 killed, 22 wounded, and 15 prisoners, leaving their horses, guns, and camp and garrison equipage. Federal loss 3 killed and 10 wounded.—10. Skirmish at Pohick Church, Va. The 5th Michigan dispersed a body of rebels.—Skirmish at Bath, Va.—Battle near Prestonburg, Ky. Gen. Garfield, with 1,500 Federal troops, overtook Humphrey Marshall with 3,000 rebels, compelling him to destroy his stores and putting him to flight. Rebel loss, 50 killed, many wounded, and 25 prisoners. Federal loss, 2 killed, 25 wounded.—11. 50 rebels belonging to Col. Alexander's regiment captured 6 miles from Sedalia, Mo.—12. The Burnside Expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, under command of Com. Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside, for Albemarle Sound, N. C.—13. Hon. Simeon Cameron, Secretary-of-War, resigned his position, and Edwin F. Stanton was appointed in his stead on the 15th inst.—17. Capture of British schooner Stephen Hart loaded with arms, ammunition, and stores for the rebels, by the U. S. stores ship Supply.—Ex-President John Tyler died at Richmond, Va.—Skirmish near Ironton, Mo. Rebels defeated.—The Fortification Bill passed the U.S. House of Representatives, appropriating $5,960,000 for fort and harbor defences.—18. Gen. Halleck levied an assessment on the wealthy secessionists of St. Louis, Mo., to provide for the wants of loyal refugees in the city who had been driven from their homes in the S. W. section of the State by rebels.—Capts. Murdock and Webster, with their commands, captured Lieut.-Col. Farmer and 11 other rebel officers and 68 privates, with a quantity of army stores, at Bloomfield, Mo.—19. Battle of Mill Spring, Ky. Gen. Thomas. The rebels routed, with loss of 192 killed, and 140 prisoners. Gen. Zollicoffer, their commander, killed. 1,200 horses and mules, over 100 large wagons, 14 cannon, 2,000 muskets, etc., were captured. Federal loss, 39 killed, 207 wounded.—The U. S. gunboat Itasca captured the rebel

schooner Lizzie Weston, off Florida.—23. The second stone fleet was sunk in Maffit's Channel, Charleston harbor, S. C.—28. Federal troops occupied Lebanon, Mo.—Skirmish between 50 men of the 37th New York regiment under Lieut.-Col. Burke, and a body of Texas rangers near Colchester, on the Occoquan river, Va., in which 9 rebels were killed. 2 Federals killed, and two wounded.—29. The iron-clad battery Monitor launched at Greenpoint, N. Y.—30. Gen. Beauregard took command of rebel troops in Tennessee.—31. Five telegraph operators captured by the rebels near Campbellsville, Ky.—Queen Victoria declared her determination to observe strict neutrality during the American contest, and to prevent the use of English vessels and harbors to aid the belligerents.

Feb. 1.—The 2d cavalry, 41st Indiana, had a skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky., in which 3 rebels were killed and 2 wounded.—The President of the U. S. empowered by act of Congress to take possession of all the railway and telegraphic lines throughout the country, whenever requisite for military purposes, till the close of the rebellion.—2. Skirmish in Morgan co., Pa.---3. In conformity with the decision of the British Ministry, the privateer Nashville was sent off from Southampton, England, and the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora detained from pursuing her for the space of 24 hours.—4. Captain Lowing, with 80 men from cos. F and H, 3d Michigan, encountered a body of rebels near Occoquan, Va., whom they dispersed.—5. Attack on Fort Henry, Tenn., commenced by Federal gunboats under Com. Foote.—Queen Victoria, of England, removed the prohibitions relating to the export of material of war from the British dominions declared on the 30th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1861.—7. Skirmish near Harper's Ferry, Va.---Unconditional surrender of Fort Henry to Com. Foote, with Gen. Tilghman and staff, one colonel, two captains, and 80 privates.—Federal troops took possession of the Memphis and Ohio railway.—The rebels driven from Romney, Va., by Gen. Lander.—Successful skirmish with rebel cavalry near Fairfax Court House, Va.—8. Capture of rebel forts and garrisons on Roanoke Island, N. C., by the Federal forces under Com. Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside. 2,500 prisoners, 6 forts, 40 guns, 3,000 small arms. Federal loss, 50 killed, 150 wounded.—Capt. Smith, of the 5th Virginia (loyal) with 21 men, surprised 32 of Jenkin's cavalry on Linn Creek, Logan co., Va., killing 8, wounding 7, and capturing the remainder, with 32 horses. One Federal killed, 1 wounded.—9. Skirmish of a body of Federal cavalry with rebels near Fort Henry, Tenn. Five rebels killed, and 30 taken prisoners.—Edenton, N. C., occupied by Federal troops.—10. Destruction of rebel gunboats in the Pasquotank river, N. C., also of the rebel battery at Cobb's Point, and the occupation of Elizabeth City by Federal forces from 14 gunboats, commanded by Capt. Rowan.—Capt. Phelps, of Com. Foote's squadron, commanding the gunboats Conestoga, Taylor, and Lexington, captured a new rebel gunboat, and destroyed all the rebel craft between Fort Henry and Florence, Ala. —12. An expedition under the command of Col. Reggin returned to Fort Henry, Tenn., from up the Tennessee river, having captured $75,000 worth of contraband goods at Paris, Tenn., and also the tents and camp equipage of the rebel troops that retreated from Fort Henry.—13. Evacuation of Springfield, Mo., by the rebel army under Gen. Price. 600 of the rebel sick and many forage wagons left behind, which fell into the hands of Union troops.—14. The rebel camp at Blooming Gap, Va., surprised by forces under Gen. Lander. 65 prisoners taken, including 17 officers. 13 killed and 20 wounded. Federal loss, 7 in killed and wounded.—Fort Donelson invested and attacked by the Federal army under Gen. Grant. E. M. Stanton, Sec.-of-War, issued an order releasing all political prisoners upon their taking the oath of allegiance.—Skirmish near Flat Lick Ford, on the Cumberland river, Ky.—Com. Foote, with 6 gunboats, attacked Fort Donelson, but was repulsed, the Commodore being severely wounded. Federal loss, 60 in killed and wounded.—The rear-guard of

Gen. Price's army in S. W. Missouri attacked by Gen. Curtis' command, and many prisoners taken.—Bowling Green, Ky., evacuated by rebel troops, who destroyed most of the available property in the town that could not be removed.—Three rebel schooners and one sloop, laden with rice, destroyed by the crews of armed boats from the U. S. bark Restless, Lieut. E. Conroy, in Bull's Bay, S. C.—15. The national batteries at Venus Point, on the Savannah river, attacked by 4 rebel gunboats, which were repulsed.—The railway bridge crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Ala., destroyed by Union men.—16. Gen. Price driven from Missouri by Gen. Curtis, who followed him into Arkansas, capturing many prisoners. —Gen. Mitchell's troops occupied Bowling Green, Ky.—Fort Donelson surrendered to the Federal army, under Gen. Grant, after three days' desperate resistance. 15,000 prisoners captured, including Brig.-Gen. Buckner, and an immense quantity of war material. Gens. Floyd and Pillow escaped, with a portion of the garrison.—17. The 1st Missouri cavalry fell into an ambush of rebels at Sugar Creek, Ark. 13 killed and wounded.—18. First session of the Congress of the "permanent" Government of the Confederate States opened at Richmond, Va.—The wire and suspension bridges over the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed by Gen. Floyd.—A skirmish at Independence, Mo.—19. 1,000 additional rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, they having come down the river to reinforce Gen. Buckner.—Evacuation of Clarksville, Tenn., by the rebels. The Federal forces, under Com. Foote, took possession of the town, and captured a large quantity of army stores.—Bentonville, Ark., captured by Gen. Curtis.—20. The rebel steamer Magnolia, with 1,050 bales of cotton, captured in the Gulf of Mexico, by the U. S. steamers Brooklyn and South Carolina.—The town of Winton, N. C., partially burned by the national forces.—The track of the Memphis and Ohio railway torn up, and the bridges burned in many places, by order of rebel Gen. Polk.—21. Battle of Valvende, N. M. 1,500 Federals, under Col. Canby, defeated by an equal force of rebels, under Col. Steele. Federal loss, 55 killed, 140 wounded. Rebel loss, about the same.—22. Inauguration of Jefferson Davis, of Miss., as President of the "Confederate States," at Richmond, Va., and Alex. H. Stevens, of Ga., as Vice-President, they having received the unanimous vote of 109 delegates representing 11 States, viz: Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas., Va., for the permanent organization of the Confederate States.—23. Gallatin, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Buell's forces.—A skirmish at Mason's Neck, near Occoquan, Va.,—24. Harper's-Ferry, Va., occupied by the 28th Pa. regiment.—Nashville, Tenn., occupied by Federal forces of Gen. Buell's command.—25. Gen. Banks' division occupied Bolivar and Charlestown, Va.—All the telegraphic lines that could be used by government taken under military control, and the transmission of reports of military operations forbidden, without permission of the military censor.—26. Skirmish at Keittsville, Barry co., Mo.—27. Fayetteville, Ark., occupied by Gen. Curtis.—Col. Wood's cavalry drove rebels out of Dent, Texas, and Howell cos., Mo., capturing 60 prisoners.—U. S. ironclad battery Monitor, Lieut. Worden, sailed from New York for Fortress Monroe.—28. The British ship Labuan, with a valuable cargo, arrived at N. York, captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth off Rio Grande river.—Capt. Nolen with 64 of the 7th Ill. cavalry attacked 90 of Jeff. Thompson's cavalry and a battery, west of Charlestown., Mo., and captured 4 guns, losing 1 man.

March 1. The U. S. gunboats Tyler, Lieut. Gwin, commanding, and Lexington, Lieut Shirk, on an expedition up the Tennessee river, engaged and silenced a rebel battery at Pittsburg, Tenn., 7 miles above Savannah. —Evacuation of Columbus, Ky., by rebel troops, leaving their heavy guns, and a large quantity of war material; 400 of the 2d Illinois cavalry occupied the town the next day, and troops from Com. Foote's flotilla the

day after.—U. S. steamer Mount Vernon, captured the schooner British Queen, at the blockade of Wilmington, N. C.—4. Occupation of Fort Clinch and Fernandina, Fla., and St. Mary's and Brunswick, Ga., by Federal forces under Com. Dupont and Gen. Wright.—A squadron of 1st Michigan cavalry surprised and defeated a party of rebel cavalry at Berryville, Va., killing 3 and capturing 9 horses.—Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur railway, Tenn., destroyed by rebels.—5. Bunker Hill, Va., occupied by rebel forces.—7. Capt. Cole's Maryland cavalry encountered a few of Ashby's rebel cavalry, near Winchester Va., 6 rebels were killed and 5 wounded. Capt. Cole had 3 men wounded.—6, 7, 8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. The combined rebel forces defeated by Federal forces under Gen. Curtis, Sigel, Ashboth and Davis. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 1,351. Rebel loss about 2,000. Gens. McCulloch, MacIntosh, and Slack, killed.—8. Destruction of the U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland, and the frigate Congress, in action with the rebel iron battery Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Va. 100 men were killed or drowned on the Cumberland.—By order of the President, Maj.-Gen. McClellan was directed to organize and command the army of the Potomac, divided into five army corps, under Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Brig.-Gens. E. V. Sumner, S. P. Heintzelman, E. L. Keyes and N. P. Banks.—Col. Geary entered Leesburg, Va., capturing many prisoners, stores, etc.—Manassas, Va., evacuated by the rebels.—9. Combat of the U. S. iron battery Monitor, and the rebel iron battery Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, Va. After a desperate combat of three hours the Merrimac was compelled to retire, having received severe injuries.—The rebel battery at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac, captured by Federal troops.—Brilliant charge of 14 of the Lincoln Cavalry at Burk's station, near Fairfax Court House, Va., against 100 infantry, 3 of whom were killed, 5 wounded, and 11 captured.—10. Centreville, Va., occupied by National forces, the bridges, railway track, depot, etc., having been destroyed by the rebels.—11. Gen. Pope's troops occupied Point Pleasant, Mo., 8 miles below New Madrid.—Berryville, Va., occupied by Gen. Gorman.—The country intervening between the Department of the Potomac and that of the Mississippi, organized as the "Mountain Department," and assigned to Gen Fremont.—The "Department of the Mississippi" organized and assigned to Gen. Halleck, which included his previous department and that of Gen. Hunter's in Kansas; also all of Gen. Buell's west of Knoxville, Tenn. — Occupation of St. Augustine, Fla., by Federal naval forces under Com. Rogers.—12. Winchester, Va., occupied by the National troops, who captured rebel stores. —Curtis' Iowa Cavalry and a battalion of the 1st Nebraska, defeat 600 rebels and occupy Paris, Ky.—Occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., by Federal forces from the U. S. gunboats Ottawa, Seneca, and Pembina, under command of Lieutenant T. F. Stevens.—13. Brunswick, Ga., occupied by Federal forces under Flag-Officer Dupont.—14. The rebels driven from New Madrid, Mo., by Gens. Pope and Hamilton's forces, who captured military stores valued at $100,000. Federal loss during the siege 51 killed and wounded.—Battle at Newbern, N. C. Gen. Burnside's forces attacked and carried a continuous line of redoubts of half a mile in extent, after four hours' engagement. 200 prisoners and 6 forts were taken, mounting 40 heavy guns. Federal loss, 89 killed, 150 wounded. Rebel loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded.—A detachment of Ohio and Indiana troops, under Col. Carter and Lieut.-Col. Keigwin, attacked 300 rebels on the Cumberland Mountains, and defeated them, killing 3, wounding 6, and capturing 3 officers and 15 privates, 59 horses, 100 guns, 100 sabres, and other material.—15. The Federal gunboats under Com. Foote, invested Island No. 10, on the Mississippi.—16. Two rebel captains and 17 privates captured on Indian Creek, Arkansas.—18 The rebel fleet at Island No. 10, attacked Com. Foote's flotilla, but retired after slight loss on either side, the rebels crippling two of the Federal gunboats.—21. Santa Fé,

N. M., seized by 100 rebel Texans.—Washington, N. C., occupied by Federal troops.—22. Rebel forces advanced upon Winchester, Va., Gen. Shield's forces engaged them successfully until night. Skirmish near Independence, Mo.—Skirmish near Mosquito Inlet, Fla.—23. Morehead City, N. C., occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Parke.—Battle of Winchester, Va. After a desperate engagement, the rebels were driven from the ground in disorder, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Federal loss, 100 killed and 400 wounded.—25. Maj. Pyron's Texans defeated at Apache Cañon, between Santa Fé and Fort Union.—26. Skirmish at Humausville, Polk co., Mo.—27. Big Bethel, Va., occupied by the Federal forces.—28. The Federal gunboats and mortars, under Coms. Farragut and Porter, attacked Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La.—Morgan's rebel cavalry captured a train on the Louisville and Nashville railway. The locomotive was run into a ditch, and the cars destroyed.—1,200 U. S. troops, under Col. Slough, engaged the united rebel forces at Valle's Ranch, N. M., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., when an armistice was agreed on. A flank movement the next day by Maj. Chivington threw the rebels into confusion, and, after burning their train, retreated. 80 killed, 100 wounded, 93 prisoners. Federal loss, 38 killed, 54 wounded, 17 prisoners.—29. A detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, under Captain Thompson, overtook the guerrilla band of Col. Parker, 10 miles west of Warrensburgh, Mo. 15 rebels killed and 25 taken prisoners. 2 Federals kiled and several wounded. 30. Maj.-Gen. Hunter assumes command of the Department of the South, comprising South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

April 1. During a storm at night, Col. Roberts, with 50 picked men of the 42d Illinois, and as many seamen under First Master Johnson, of the gunboat St. Louis, surprised the rebels at the upper battery of Island No. 10, and spiked 6 large guns.—Skirmish at Putnam's Ferry.—All of Maryland and Virginia lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, was constituted the military Department of the Shenandoah, and assigned to Maj.-Gen. Banks: and that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac constituted the Department of the Rappahannock, and was assigned to Maj.-Gen. McDowell.—2. Manassas Gap, Va., occupied by Col. Geary's troops.—U. S. Senate passed a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by a vote of 29 yeas, 14 nays.—4. A Schooner containing 24 recruits for the rebel army captured on Black creek, near the Potomac river, Va.—5. Gen. McClellan's army commenced the siege of Yorktown, Va. Heavy firing throughout the day resulted in a loss to the Federals of 3 killed and 22 wounded.—6-7. Battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. The combined rebel army, under Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, attacked Gen. Grant's army on the morning of the 6th. Federal loss, 1,614 killed, 7,721 wounded, 3,963 missing; total, 13,508. Rebel loss, (Beauregard's report,) 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, 959 missing; total, 10,699.—7. Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, and the adjacent works on the Tennessee shore, were abandoned by the rebels, and taken possession of by Col. Buford's brigade.—Apalachicola, Fla, captured by the Federal gunboats Mercedita and Sagamore.—8. Surrender of the rebel army of 5,200 men, and all their stores, to the Federal forces under Gen. Paine, of Gen. Pope's division, at Tiptonville, Tenn.—Gen. W. T. Sherman was dispatched by Gen. Grant with a large reconnoitering force on the Corinth, Miss., road. A portion of his force was routed by a charge of rebel cavalry, and 15 killed and 25 wounded of the 77th Ohio regiment.—10. Huntsville, Ala., occupied by Gen. Mitchel's forces. 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, and many cars captured. 11. Surrender of Fort Pulaski, Ga., after a bombardment of two days. Federal loss, 1 killed, 1 wounded; rebels, 3 wounded, 360 prisoners, 47 guns, 40,000 lbs. powder.—The rebel steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown, came down between Newport News and Sewall's

Point, on the Chesapeake, and captured 3 vessels.—Severe skirmishing in front of Yorktown, Va., by Gen. Jameson's brigade. 20 of the Federals killed or wounded.—Gen. Halleck assumed command of the Federal army at Pittsburg, Tenn.—12. Skirmish at Monterey, Va.—The Charleston and Memphis railway, at Chattanooga Junction, seized by Gen. Mitchel's forces, and 2,000 rebels and much property captured.—14. The Potomac flotilla ascended the Rappahannock river, Va., destroying several batteries. Three vessels were captured.—16. Engagement at Lee's Mill, near Yorktown, Va. Federal loss, 32 killed and 100 wounded. Rebels, 25 killed and 75 wounded.—17. Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah co., Va., occupied by Gen. Williams' troops, who captured 50 of Ashby's rebel cavalry.—A large boat was swamped at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, by which between 40 and 50 of the 75th Penn. were drowned.—New Market, Va., occupied by Banks' army, and Fredericksburg by McDowell's.—20. Battle of Camden or South Mills, N. C. Gen. Reno's forces drove the rebels from their batteries and entrenchments. Federal loss in killed and wounded, 90.—22. Rebel steamer J. Robb captured on the Tennessee river by gunboat Tyler.—24. Federal fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, destroying 13 rebel gunboats, the ram Manassas, and 3 transports.—25. New Orleans captured. Rebel batteries on both sides of the river destroyed.—26. Rebel schooner Artic captured by U. S. Steamer Flambeau.—Rebel schooner Belle captured by U. S. steamer Uncas.—Skirmish at Neosho, Mo. Rebels defeated.—An advance lunette of the rebels at Yorktown carried by the 1st Mass.—Capture of Fort Macon, N. C., with its garrison of 450 men under Col. White, after a bombardment of 11 hours. Rebel loss. 7 killed, 18 wounded. Federal loss 1 killed, 3 wounded.—28. Forts St. Philip and Jackson, La., surrendered; forts Livingston and Pike abandoned, and the rebel iron battery Louisiana blown up.—30. Skirmish of Gen. Mitchel's forces with the rebels near Bridgeport, Ala.

May 4. Gen. Stoneman's advance of McClellan's army encountered a rebel force near Williamsburg, Va., 7 of whom were killed and 25 captured. 2 Federals killed and 20 wounded.—5. Battle of Williamsburg, Va.· Gens. Kearny's and Hooker's divisions engaged the rebel army under Gen. Longstreet from dawn until dark, when the Federals were reinforced and the rebels defeated. Federal loss, 2,073 in killed and wounded, and 623 prisoners. Rebel loss heavier, 500 prisoners.—6. Skirmish near Harrisonburg, Va., by Federal troops under Major Vought.—7. Westpoint, Va. Gen. Franklin's division of McClellan's army attacked by rebel force at head of York river. Rebels defeated.—9. Battle at Farmington, Miss. Federals, under Gen. Pope, lost 21 killed, 140 wounded. Rebel loss, 400.—Pensacola Navy Yard burned by the rebels.—10. Norfolk, Va., occupied by Federal troops.—11. Rebel iron clad battery Merrimac destroyed by her officers to avoid capture.—12. Occupation of Pensacola, Fla., by Federal troops.—16. Confederate Conscription act in operation.—17. The Federal iron clad gunboats Monitor, Mystic and Naugatuck defeated in an attempt to pass Fort Darling on James river, Va.—18. Suffolk, Va., occupied by Federal forces.—22. A portion of Gen. McClellen's army crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, after a successful skirmish with a small rebel force on the banks.—Col. Kenly, commanding a Federal brigade at Front Royal, Va., defeated with severe loss by a superior force of rebels under Gen. Ewing.—23. Gen. Bank's army driven from Winchester, Va., by a large rebel force.—Col. Crook's command of Gen. Fremont's corps attacked by rebel Gen. Heath, with a large force at Lewisburg, Va. The letter defeated with a loss of 200 killed wounded and prisoners.—24. All the railroads in the United States taken possession of by the President for military purposes.—25. Gen. Banks' army attacked at Winchester, Va., by a superior force of rebels. The Federals retreated to Williamsport, Md.—29. Battle at Hanover Court

House, Va.; rebels defeated by Gen. Porter's division. Federal loss, 375, rebels, 800.—30. Corinth, Miss., occupied by Federal troops.—Front Royal, Va., re-occupied by Federal troops.—31. Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. Gen. Casey's division, after a gallant resistance, were overwhelmed by the rebel army. Gens. Couch, Heintzelman, Kearney, Richardson, and Sedgwick arriving with their troops, the rebels were driven back with great slaughter.—Large capture of rebel army stores at Booneville, Miss. —Little Rock, capital of Arkansas, occupied by rebel troops.

June 1.—The rebel army renewed the attack on the Federal forces at Fair Oaks, Va., who were defeated and driven from the field. Loss, 8,000 men in killed and wounded. Federal loss, 5,500.—2. Fortress Monroe and vicinity assigned to Gen. Dix.—Gen. Wool promoted to a Major-Generalship in the U. S. army, and transferred to the Maryland Department.—5. Fort Wright, on the Mississippi river, evacuated by the rebels.—6. Eight rebel vessels attacked the Federal gunboats and rams above Memphis, on the Mississippi. Destruction or capture of all the rebel vessels, and surrender of the city to Flag-officer Davis.—8. Battle of Cross-keys, near Port Republic, Va. Rebels defeated by Gen. Fremont's command.—Battle of Port Republic, Va. Gen. Shields, with 3,500 men, attacked by 12,000 rebels. Union troops retreated after severe loss on both sides.—13. A Confederate battery on White river, Ark., captured by U. S. land and naval forces. The gunboat Mound City had her boiler pierced by a ball, which caused the loss of 100 of her crew.—14. An extensive cavalry raid from the rebel lines made the circuit of Gen. McClellan's army, destroying considerable property in their progress.—Severe battle on James Island, S. C. The Federal forces, under Gen. Benham, defeated, with a loss of 685 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.—20. President Lincoln signed the bill forever prohibiting slavery in the territories.—25. Battle of Oak Grove, Va. Gen. Hooker's forces, with a loss of 200 men, defeated the rebels, who suffered more severely.—Gen. Pope arrived in Washington, having been assigned to command the "Army of Virginia," formed by the consolidation of Gens. Banks, McDowell's, and Fremont's commands. Gen. Fremont resigned his command.—Battle of Mechanicsville, Va. The Confederate forces, under Gen. Jackson, attacked Gen. M'Call's division, which was defeated with severe loss.—27. Battle of Gaines' Mill, Va. The Federals successfully resisted an attack by the rebel army, and made good their retreat.—28. Battle of Chickahominy, Va. General Fitz John Porter's division bore the brunt of the engagement, the Federal forces still successfully retreating.—29. Battle of Peach Orchard, Va., in which the rebel troops were repulsed.—Battle of Savage Station. The Union troops continuing their retreat, were attacked. A sanguinary engagement took place, with heavy losses on both sides.—30. Battle of White Oak Swamp, which lasted the entire day. As the Federal forces neared James-river, the Union gunboats opened fire, and did great execution.

July 1.—Battle of Malvern Hills, the last of the seven days' contests, lasted two hours. The rebels were repulsed at all points.—3. City Point, Va., destroyed by Federal troops.—7. Col. Hovey's command, on White river, Ark., attacked near Bayou de Cache by a large force of Texas troops. Rebels defeated.—8. Gen. Burnside's forces effect a junction with Gen. McClellan's command on the James river.—9. Hamilton, N. C., captured by Union gunboats, and the 9th N. Y. volunteers.—11. Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck appointed General-in-chief of the U. S. army.—13. Battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn. Federal forces defeated. Generals Crittenden and Duffield, with several hundred men, taken prisoners.—15. A rebel force in the Indian Territory defeated by Gen. Blunt's forces. Loss, 200. —Rebel iron-clad gunboat Arkansas ran the blockade of the Yazoo river. Steaming through the Federal fleet, inflicting much injury, she arrived in safety under shelter of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.—Confederate

forces, 8 miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., routed by Major Miller's Union cavalry.—17. Adjournment of Congress.—Confiscation Act signed by the President.

August 4.—A draft of 300,000 men, to serve for nine months, ordered by the President of the U. S., and a further quota to supply the deficiency of the last call for 300,000 volunteers for three years, to take effect after August 15.—4. Rebel Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, with 6,000 men, attacked the Union army of 2,500 men under Gen. Williams at Baton Rouge, La. Rebels defeated. Gen. Williams killed. Federal loss, 250 in killed, wounded, and missing. Rebel loss about 600.—6. Destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas by the U. S. gunboat Essex, near Vicksburg, Miss.—9. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. Gen. Banks' division attacked near the Rapidan river by rebel Gen. Jackson with a superior force. The rebels were finally compelled to retreat. Federal loss about 1,500.—11. Battle at Clarendon, Monroe co., Ark., between six Federal regiments under Gen. Hovey, and eight rebel regiments. Rebels defeated, and 700 prisoners taken.—16. Gen. McClellan's army evacuated Harrison's Landing, and occupied Williamsburg, Va.—19. Surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., to the rebels, by Col. R. Mason, with the 71st Ohio regiment.—22. Defeat of Gen. Johnston near Gallatin, Tenn., by Morgan's Confederate cavalry. 100 Federals killed, and many taken prisoners.—23. Artillery skirmishing along the Rappahannock river, between Gen. Pope's army and the rebels.—25. Fort Donelson, Tenn., attacked by rebel troops, who were repulsed.—26. Gen. Burnside relinquished command of the Department of North Carolina. Succeeded by Gen. Foster.—Gen. Ewell's Confederate forces (10,000 strong) drove in the Union pickets at Manassas Junction, overpowered the forces then at Bull Run, and pushed on toward Alexandria.—27. Gen. Hooker's division engaged Gen. Ewell's army at Kettle Run, Va., and drove them from the field with small loss on either side.—29. Battle at Groveton, Va. The troops of Gens. Sigel, Hooker, Kearney, Reno, and King, engaged the rebel forces from dawn to dark. Enemy compelled to fall back after heavy losses.—29, 30. Battles at Richmond, Ky. Federal forces under Gens. Manson and Cruft compelled to retreat before the rebels, after losing 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.—30. Col. Leggett's brigade engaged 4,000 Confederate cavalry near Bolivar, Tenn. Federal loss, 25 killed and wounded.—Gen. Pope's forces, consisting of the corps of Gens. Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell, and Banks, engaged the rebel army under Gen. Lee, on the old battle ground of Bull Run. After severe loss, the Federal troops fell back to Centreville, where they were supported by Sumner's and Franklin's corps.—31. Bayou Sara, La., burned by the crew of U. S. gunboat Essex.

Sept. 1.—Battle at Britton's Lane, Tenn. Col. Dennis, with 800 Federal troops, engaged a superior force of rebels and defeated them. Federal loss, 200: rebel, 400.—Battles at Germantown and Chantilly, Va. Death of Gens. Kearney and Stevens.—Gen. Burnside evacuated Fredericksburgh.—3. Gen. Pope asked to be relieved of his command, and was transferred to the Department of the North-west.—4. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, called out the whole of the State militia to repel an expected invasion.—Federal troops near Fort Ridgely, Minn., attacked by Indians. 13 soldiers killed and 47 wounded.—The Confederate army crossed the Potomac near Poolesville, Md.—5. The Federal army, under Gen. McClellan, advancing from the capital to the Upper Potomac, Maryland side.—6. A rebel force attacked the Federal garrison at Washington, N. C., but were repulsed with the loss of 33 killed and 100 wounded. Union loss, 8 killed, 36 wounded.—Col. Lowe retook Clarkesville, Tenn., driving out the rebel garrison.—7. Gen. Banks assigned to command the fortifications around Washington.—400 rebel cavalry attacked General J. White's forces at Martinsburg, Va., and were repulsed with heavy loss.—8. The rebels occupied Frederick, Md., in force, and Gens. Lee and

Johnson issued proclamations to the people of Maryland, endeavoring to incite them to insurrection.—9. Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry, in an attempt to recross from Maryland into Virginia at Edward's Ferry, were repulsed with a loss of 90 men by Gen. Keyes.—Gen. O. M. Mitchell appointed to command the Department of the South, relieving Gen. Hunter.—Federal garrison at Fayette Court House, Va., surrounded by a large rebel force, cut their way out, losing 100 men killed and wounded.—12. General McClellan's army entered Frederick, Md.—Fight at Middletown, Md. Federal loss, 80 killed and wounded.—14. Battle of South Mountain, Md. Troops of Gens. Reno, Hooker, and Franklin engaged. Gen. Reno killed. Rebels defeated. Federal loss, 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, 76 missing.—15. Surrender of Harper's Ferry, with a large supply of military stores, and 11,000 men to the rebels. Colonel Miles, the Federal commander, killed. The cavalry force made their way out, and capturing a rebel army train of 50 wagons and 75 men, reached Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in safety.—15. Battle at Green River, Kentucky, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Rebels defeated.—16. Capture of the Federal garrison at Mumfordsville, Ky., 4,000 strong, with 10 pieces of artillery. 50 Federals killed and wounded.—17. Battle of Antietam, Md. The entire Federal and rebel armies engaged. Defeat of the rebels, with loss of 15,000 men. Federal loss, 12,500.—19. Battle of Iuka, Miss. Gen. Rosecrans.—The rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry.—20. Gen. Rosecrans again attacked the rebels at Iuka, who retreated. Union loss, 135 killed, 527 wounded. Rebel loss, 263 killed, 400 wounded, 600 prisoners.—21. Col. Barnes, commanding a Federal brigade, defeated in an attempt to cross the Potomac from Maryland, losing 150 men in killed, wounded, and missing.—22. President Lincoln proclaimed that on the 1st day of of January, 1863, "all slaves in States or parts of States in rebellion" should be forever free.—23. Col. Sibley defeated a band of 300 Sioux Indians, who attacked his encampment on Yellow Medicine river, Minn. 30 Indians killed, many wounded. Union loss, 4 killed, 30 wounded.—24. A Convention of Governors of 14 loyal States, and 3 proxies from others, met at Altoona, Pa. They endorsed the emancipation proclamation of the President, and requested him to organize a reserve force of 100, 000 men.—Proclamation of President Lincoln, ordering the arrest of all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, in the United States, and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases.—Gen. Beauregard appointed to command rebel forces in S. Carolina and Georgia.—General Butler, at New Orleans, ordered all Americans in his Department to renew their oath of allegiance to the government, and to furnish returns of their real and personal property, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.—26. U. S. ram Queen of the West shelled and burned the town of Prentiss, Miss., in retaliation for firing on that vessel and its transport from the town.—27. 91 women and children rescued by Col. Sibley from the Indians on Chippeway river, Minn. 16 Indian warriors taken prisoners.—Augusta, Ky., captured by 600 rebel cavalry.

Oct. 1.—The U. S. gunboat fleet in the western waters turned over from the War to the Navy Department.—3. Rebel troops at Franklin on Blackwater river, Va., defeated by Col. Spears, 11th Penn. cavalry.—3-5. A series of battles near Corinth, Miss. A rebel army of 38,000 men attacked the Federal forces under Gens. Ord, Hurlbut, and Veatch, and were routed with great loss of men and material.—5. Jackson, Fla., occupied by Union troops.—Battle of Lavergne, near Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Palmer's Federal brigade attacked by Confederates, who were defeated with loss of 80 killed and wounded. Federal loss, 18 in killed and wounded.—8. Battle at Chaplin's Hills, Perryville, Ky. Federal loss, 3,200 in killed, wounded, and missing. Rebel loss fully as great. Rebels retreated.—10. 1,800 rebel cavalry, under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, crossed the Potomac at M'Coy's Creek, and penetrated to Mercersburg and Chambersburg, Pa.,

and after capturing and destroying much property, made good their retreat with slight loss.—Gen. Schofield drove the Confederate forces across the Missouri line into Arkansas.—17. The Federal garrison on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10 attacked by rebel forces, who were defeated with loss.—18. Morgan's Confederate cavalry dashed into Lexington, Ky., killing 6 and capturing 120 Federals, and then retreated. —19. Fight on the Cumberland river, 7 miles from Nashville. Colonel Miller's brigade of Union troops routed a force of Confederate cavalry, who retreated with a large loss of army supplies.—22. Gen. Blunt's command routed 5,000 of rebels at Marysville, N. W. Arkansas.—Battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., between Gen. Terry's command and Confederates under Gen. Beauregard. Union loss, 30 killed, 180 wounded.—27. Battle near Donaldsonville, La. Gen. Weitzel's Federal troops defeated the rebels, who lost 6 killed, 15 wounded, 208 prisoners. Federal loss, 18 killed, 74 wounded.—27. Gen. Pleasanton's Federal cavalry drove the rebels from Snicker's Gap, Va.—28. Gen. Herron, with 1,000 men, attacked and captured a Confederate camp near Fayetteville, Ark.—30. Gen. Buell relinquished the command of the army of the Ohio, by order of the President, and was succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans.

Nov. 3.—Fight in Webster co., Ky. Col. Foster, in pursuit of Confederates, came upon and captured 3 lieutenants and 22 men, 40 horses, etc.—Horatio Seymour elected Governor of New York.—5. General McClellan relieved from command of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed to supersede him.—Cavalry skirmish at New Baltimore, Va. Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Negley's Federal troops defeated a large force of rebels, capturing 23. Federal loss, 5 killed, 19 wounded. —Fight at Piketon, Ky. Col. Dills routed the Confederates, capturing 80 and securing 150 guns, 40 horses, wagons, &c.—7. 300 Indians engaged in the massacres in Minnesota, sentenced to be hung.—9. St. Mary's Fla., shelled and burned by U. S. gunboat Mohawk in retaliation of the treachery of the inhabitants.—Successful dash of Capt. Dahlgren's Federal cavalry into Fredericksburg, Va., capturing 39 prisoners, besides military stores.—11. 134 prisoners taken and 16 rebels killed, by Colonel Lee's Kansas cavalry, near La Grange, Tenn.—Gen. Ransom defeated Confederate forces under Gen. Woodman, near Garretsburg, Ky.—12. Maj.-Gen. Hooker appointed to relieve Gen. Fitz-John Porter in command of the Fifth Army Corps.—21. Gen. Sumner, commanding right wing of the Army of the Potomac, in front of Fredericksburg, Va.—22. All political State prisoners, held by military authority in the United States, released by order of the Secretary of War.—25. Col. Paxton's loyal Virginia cavalry captured 118 prisoners, 300 stand of arms, 100 horses, and other property near Sinking Creek, W. Virginia.—28. Gen. Blunt, of Kansas, defeated Gen. Marmaduke's Confederate forces *en route* for Missouri, at Kane Hill, Ark., The battle raged over 12 miles. The rebels retreated to Van Buren, Ark.—29. Gen. Stahl with 300 cavalry, attacked the rebels at Snicker's Gap, Va., killing 45, capturing 40.

Dec. 1. U. S. Congress convened at Washington.—At Franklin, Va., Gen. Peck recaptured the Pittsburg battery taken from the Federal forces on the Peninsula.—2. Gen. Geary defeated the rebels near Charlestown, Va., killing and wounding 70, and capturing 145.—6. Gen. Banks' expedition sailed from N. Y. for New Orleans.—7. Gens. Blunt and Herron, defeated 20,000 rebels under Gen. Hindman, at Prairie Grove, N. W. Ark. Fed. loss 495 killed, 600 wounded. Confed. loss, 1,500 killed and wounded.—The California steamer Ariel captured by the Confed. pirate Alabama, near Cuba.—60 of the 8th Pa. cavalry defeated at King George's Court House, Va. Loss, 20.—Rebel Gen. Morgan's guerrillas captured three Federal regiments, killing 55 men, at Hartsville, Tenn.—10. Congress passed a bill admitting to the Union the State of Western Virginia.—Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by the Confederates.—11. The city of Fred-

ericksburgh, Va., bombarded and occupied by the Federal troops.—13. Gen. Foster engaged and defeated the Confederates near Kingston, N. C., capturing 400 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, &c.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. The rebel works were attacked by the Federal army, under Gen. Burnside. It consisted of three grand divisions, led by Gens. Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin. The Federal army was repulsed, losing 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 100 prisoners. The rebels lost 1,800 men.—14. A Confederate cavalry force crossed the Potomac at Poolesville, Md., and captured 13 Federal soldiers, killing or wounding about 20 more.—Gen. Banks' expedition arrived at New Orleans.—16. Gen. Butler superseded by Gen. Banks at New Orleans.—The rebels defeated at Whitehall, N. C., by Gen. Foster.—17. Baton Rouge, La., reoccupied by Fed. troops, under Gen. Grover.—Gen. Foster's troops rout a body of rebels at Goldsborough, N. C.—18. Cavalry fight near Corinth, Miss., between Fed. troops led by Gen. Dodge and rebels.—19. Holly Springs, Miss., surrendered to the rebels 1,800 men and 150 officers, and $1,000,000 worth of commissary stores, &c., destroyed.—A lieutenant and 30 men, of the 10th New York cavalry, with 6 sutlers' wagons, captured at Occoquan, Va., by rebel cavalry.—21. Gen. Carter, with 1,000 cavalry, entered E. Tennessee and captured 550 rebels and 700 stand of arms.—23. A body of rebel cavalry attacked Gen. Sigel's troops stationed at Dumfries, Va., but were repulsed.—A proclamation from Jeff. Davis, threatening to hang Gen. Butler or any of his officers who should be captured, in retaliation for the hanging of W. B. Mumford, by Gen. Butler at New Orleans.—27. A company of Penn. cavalry, under Capt. Johnson, captured at Occoquan, Va.—A body of rebels surprised at Elkfork, Ky. 175 of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, under Major Foley, killed and wounded 17, captured 57.—Engagement at Elizabethtown, Ky.—27–29. Attack on Vicksburg, Miss. Gen. Sherman's army ascended the Yazoo river on transports, landed, and attacked the rebel works six miles back of Vicksburg; while the gunboats attacked the batteries at Haines' Bluff. The Federals after sanguinary conflicts carried the 1st and second lines of defence, and advanced within two and a half miles of the city. The rebels being heavily reinforced, at this juncture, Gen. Sherman was compelled to withdraw. Federal loss 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.—28. Van Buren, Ark., captured by Gens. Hoover and Blunt. Four steamboats heavily laden, and 120 prisoners taken.—31. The iron clad steamer Monitor foundered south of Cape Henry. Four of her officers and 12 of the crew were lost; also 8 men belonging to the Rhode Island.—West Virginia admitted into the Union as a State.—31 to Jan. 4. Battles near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Gen. Rosecrans after skirmishing for 2 days, a series of battles occurred. The Confederates finally retreated on the 4th of Jan. Union loss, 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, 2,500 prisoners.

1863, Jan. 1. Galveston, Texas, recaptured by rebels, who took the gunboat Harriet Lane, after a severe fight, in which Capt. Wainwright was killed, and many of his crew. The Fed. flag-ship Westfield was blown up by Commander Renshaw to avoid capture, by which he lost his life. Col. Burrill, who occupied the town with 300 troops, taken prisoners.—Battle at Hunt's Cross Roads, 12 miles from Lexington, Tenn., between Gen. Sullivau's army and the rebels. Rebels defeated with heavy loss.—3. Col. Washburn's Federal command attacked at Moorfield, near New Creek, Va. Rebels repulsed.—8. A rebel force of 5,000, under Generals Marmaduke and Burbridge, attacked the town of Springfield, Mo. They were repulsed by the Federal garrison under Gen. Brown and Col. Crabb. Federal loss, 17 killed, 50 wounded. Rebel loss, 200.—9. Rebel troops, under Gen. Pryor, crossed the Blackwater, near Suffolk, Va. and attacked Gen. Corcoran's Brigade of Gen. Peck's troops. Enemy defeated. Federal loss 104.—10. 700 Federal troops attacked at Hartsville, Mo., by 2,500 rebels under Gen. Marmaduke. Enemy defeated. Fed. loss, 35

killed and wounded. Rebels 150 killed and wounded, 150 prisoners.—11. Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, captured by Rear-Admiral Porter's Mississippi squadron and General McClernand's army, and 550 of the rebels killed and wounded, and 6,000 prisoners. A large supply of arms and munitions taken.—U. S. steamer Hatteras sunk in an engagement with the rebel steamer Alabama, off Galveston, Texas. 100 of the Fed. crew captured.—18-20. Forts St. Charles, Duval's Bluff, and Des Arc, on the White river, Ark., captured by the gunboats of Admiral Porter's flotilla and Fed. troops, under Gen. Gorman. 100 prisoners taken.—19. Pres. Lincoln approved of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 additional currency, for the purpose of paying the soldiers and sailors in the U. S. service.—24. Maj.-Gen. Burnside, by direction of the President, transferred the command of the army of the Potomac to Gen. Joseph Hooker. Maj.-Gens. Sumner and Franklin, commanding the right and left wings, relieved from their commands.—14. Engagement at Bayou Teche, La., on the Mississippi river. U. S. gunboats under Commander Buchanan, and Fed. troops under General Weitzel, captured a rebel battery and rifle pits.—20. Gen. Hunter assumed command of the Department of the South.—16. Rebel steamer Oreto ran the blockade from Mobile, and sank the brig Estelle from Boston.—27. A part of Colonel Wyndham's brigade of 5th New York and 1st Virginia cavalry, attacked a portion of Stuart's rebel cavalry near Middleburg, Va., defeating them and capturing 26 men and 40 head of cattle.—26. $30,000 worth of contraband goods seized by Col. Dodge, N. Y. Rifles, near Suffolk, Va. 31. Fed. gunboat Isaac P. Smith ran ashore in Stono river, S. C., and captured by the rebels.—29. The British steamer Princess Royal, with a large and valuable cargo of war material, captured while attempting to run the blockade, at Charleston, S. C.—21. U. S. ship Morning Light, captured by rebel gunboat Bell, off Galveston, Texas.—Two rebel gunboats and rams, and 3 steamers, under Com. Ingraham, made a rally from Charleston and attacked 3 vessels of the blockading squadron: the Mercedita, the Keystone State, and the Quaker City, damaging them severely; capturing and paroling the crew of the Mercedita. 30 Feds. killed, and 50 wounded.—27. The iron clad battery Montauk, Capt. Worden, engaged the rebel defences at Fort McAlister, Ga.

Feb. 1. The report of the rebel Sec. of the Treasury, shows the expense of the Confederate army for the year 1862, to have been $340,000,000, and their navy $20,000,000.—2. The Union ram Queen of the West ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, Miss.—3. Attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn., by 4,000 rebels under Gens. Wheeler and Forrest. The garrison of 800 men, under Col. A. C. Harding, repulsed the enemy, who lost 100 killed, 400 wounded, and 300 prisoners. Federal loss, 12 killed and 30 wounded.—7. Captain Faith's company of 5th Pennsylvania cavalry attacked near Yorktown, Va., and lost 30 men.—8. Lebanon, Tenn., taken by Federal troops, and 600 rebels of Morgan's command, captured.—7. Ram Queen of the West returned from an expedition down the Mississippi to the vicinity of Port Hudson, having sunk three steamers loaded with provisions for the rebels and captured 56 prisoners.—10. The 14th Wisconsin and 11th Illinois regiments attacked near Lake Providence, on the Mississippi, by three rebel regiments, who were repulsed. 32 taken prisoners.—12. N. Y. ship Jacob Bell, from China, captured and burned by the rebel steamer Florida, in lat. 24°, lon. 65°.—13. A detachment of Federal cavalry defeated a small body of rebels near Bolivar, Tenn.—United States gunboat Indianola ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. Also a coal barge with 7,000 bushels coal.—14. The Federal ram Queen of the West run ashore near Fort Taylor, Red. river, by a treacherous pilot, and captured by the rebels.—21. Rebel steamer Alabama burned ship Golden Eagle of New York, and bark Olive Jane, of Boston.—18.

The Federal mortar boats opened fire on Vicksburg.—22. An expedition from Corinth, Miss., under Col. Corwan, captured 200 rebels at Tuscumbia, Ala.—25. Skirmish 5 miles from Falmouth, Va., between Stuart's cavalry and the 6th U. S. cavalry; the former defeated and 40 taken prisoners.—U. S. gunboat Indianola captured twenty-five miles below Memphis by rebel rams Memphis and Queen of the West.—27. Destruction of rebel steamer Nashville, grounded in Ogechee river, near Fort McAlister, Ga., by Federal gunboat Montauk, Capt. Worden.

March 1. Skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn. 2,500 troops of Rosecrans' army drove a portion of Morgan's division from the town, killing 8, wounding 30, and capturing 89. Fed. loss, 15 in killed and wounded.—6. Successful foray of Fed. troops under Col. Phelps, in Northumberland co., Va.—4. Adjournment of 37th Congress.—5. U. S. Senate met in extra session.—Defeat of Fed. troops at Springville, Tenn. Fed. loss in killed and wounded, 300. 1,000 infantry, under Col. Coburn, captured Rebel loss, killed and wounded, 350.—7. A brigade of cavalry, under Gen. Manly, attacked the rebel cavalry of Gen. Russell, at Unionville, Tenn. Rebel loss, 50 killed, 180 wounded, and all their supplies.—9. A rebel force, under Capt. Mosely, made an attack at Fairfax Court House, capturing Gen. Stoughton and a detachment for his brigade, with 110 horses.—10. Steamer Parallel burnt on the Mississippi river, with 3,000 bales of cotton, to avoid capture by Fed. ram Lioness.—President Lincoln, by proclamation offered to receive and pardon all deserters from the army who should return before April 1; and ordered the arrest and punishment, as the law directs, of all who should be found absent after that time.—13. Rebel force under Gen. Hill, attacked the Federal troops of Gen. Foster's command at Newbern, N. C., but were repulsed.—14. Bombardment of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, by Admiral Farragut's fleet. The Hartford (flag-ship), and the Albatross, passed the batteries and went up the river; the steamer Mississippi was destroyed, and a portion of her crew captured.—15. Schr. Chapman, fitted out and armed and manned by a rebel crew at San Francisco, captured while attempting to leave that port.—17. Severe cavalry engagement on the Rappahannock, Va., near Kelly's Ford. 2,000 Fed. cavalry, under Gen. Averhill encountered a rebel force of equal numbers, and defeated them after a series of brilliant charges, capturing 80 prisoners.—20. Col. Hall's brigade of Rosecrans' army, attacked near Murfreesboro, Tenn., by Morgan's and Breckinridge's cavalry. The rebels were driven off, losing 40 killed and 140 wounded, and 12 prisoners. Fed. loss, 7 killed and 31 wounded.—21. Capture of British steamer Nicholas I., while attempting to enter Wilmington, N. C., harbor, by U. S. steamship Victoria. She had 16 tons of powder, 50,000 Enfield rifles and merchandise, on board.—22. Mount Sterling, Ky., attacked by rebel forces, under Col. Cluke. The Federal garrison of 200 captured and the town burned.—16-24. Bread riots at Atalanta, Ga., Salisbury, N. C., Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., and Petersburg, Va.—25. 300 Federal troops, under Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, captured at Brentwood, Tenn. A cavalry force, under Gen. Smith, overtook the rebels on their retreat from Brentwood, and defeated them, capturing 42 prisoners, and recovering the booty. Loss, about 15 on each side, in killed and wounded.—25. The Fed. gunboats, and rams Lancaster and Switzerland, attempted to pass the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. The Lancaster was sunk, and the Switzerland escaped, much damaged.—28. The rebels attacked Williamsburg, Va., and were repulsed by the 5th Pa. cavalry, Col. Lewis.—Jacksonville, Fla., burned by Col. Rust's Federal troops.—Capture of the U. S. steamer Diana in Atchafalaya river, La. The commander, Peterson, and 6 of the crew were killed, and 25 New York and Connecticut soldiers killed or wounded, and the remainder on board, 170, taken prisoners.—30. 700 rebels, under Gen. Jenkins, captured Point Pleasant, West Va., but were subsequently driven out, losing 12 killed, and 14 prisoners.

Fed. loss, 1 killed, and 1 wounded.—Battle near Somerset, Ky. Gen. Gilmore's Federal command drove Pegram's army of 2,600 over the Cumberland river, after a battle of 4 hours. Rebel loss, 500. 400 cattle taken.—Richmond, Miss., occupied by Gen. R. McClernand's troops driving out the rebel cavalry, after 2 hours' skirmishing.

April 1. Desperate fight at Dranesville, Va., between 1st Vermont cavalry and Capt. Moreby's rebel rangers. Federals defeated with loss of 60 in killed, wounded and prisoners.—The town of Palmyra, Tenn., on the Cumberland, burned by a Federal gunboat under Capt. Fitz.—6. Colonel Wilder's Federal command, on an expedition within the rebel lines in Tennessse, captured 40 prisoners, destroyed much wheat, corn, and bacon, and brought in 360 Negroes.—Gen. Stanley returned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., after a successful scout within the rebel lines in that State, defeating Morgan's Cavalry in a skirmish, killing 15 or 20, taking 50 prisoners, 300 horses, etc.—Gen. Mitchel, with 350 cavalry attacked a rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn., killed 5, took 15 prisoners, and captured all the arms, horses, and equipments in the camp.—7. Attack on Fort Sumter by Fed. iron-clad fleet under Admiral Dupont. Federal vessels retire after two hours' action; the Keokuk was sunk; other vessels slightly injured; loss of life small on either side.—6-8. Gen. Copeland, with 3,000 Federal cavalry, on a scout in Loudon co., Va., had small skirmishes with the enemy, and captured 60 prisoners and 100 horses.—8. U. S. steamer Lovell and propeller Saxonia were captured 15 miles below Clarksville, Penn., by rebel Gen. Woodward, with 1,200 men.—U. S. armed transport George Washington destroyed in Coosaw river, near Port Royal, by a rebel battery.—Skirmish near New Hope Corners, N. C., by Gen. Spinola's Federal brigade, who were defeated by an entrenched rebel force, while marching to relieve Gen. Foster at Washington, N. C.—10. Defeat of rebel Gen. Van Dorn, commanding 15,000 men at Franklin, Tenn., by Gen. Granger's forces. Rebel loss, 300 killed and wounded. Federal, 100.—12. Rebel ram Queen of the West ran aground in Grand Lake, La., and was set on fire and blown up by a shell from the gunboat Calhoun. Her officers and crew were captured.—13. Skirmishing near Suffolk, Va. A large rebel force engaged on Nansemond river, and driven off by Federal gunboats and Gen. Corcoran's troops.—14. Federal gunboats on the Nansemond engaged the rebel forces on the banks, dispersing them. Federal loss, 5 killed, 18 wounded.—15. Col. Evans routed 200 Indians 75 miles South of Daybreak, in Utah, killing 30. Federal loss, 8.—16. 7 gunboats and 3 transports of Admiral Porter's fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and formed a junction with Admiral Farragut, with loss of 1 transport.—17. Severe battle at Vermilion Bayou, La. Gen. Banks' troops captured the rebel batteries and took 1,500 prisoners. —18. Gen. Getty's Federal troops, in conjunction with gunboats on Nansemond river, N. C., under Lieut. Lamson, captured a rebel battery of 8 pieces, and 200 prisoners at the West Branch.—The siege of Washington, N. C., raised, after an investment of 3 weeks by a large Confedrate force.—Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by 3,000 rebels under Gen. Cabell, who were repulsed by 2,000 Federals under Colonel Harrison.—Severe fight on the Coldwater, near Hernando, Tenn. A Federal brigade under Col. Bryant, defeated rebel troops in a series of skirmishes.—18, 19. Cols. Graham and Riley defeated rebel forces in several skirmishes on Cumberland river, Tenn., killing and wound. 40.—15. Destruction of rebel steamer Queen of the West in Berwick's Bay, La., by U. S. gunboat Estrella. 90 of her crew captured, 30 lost.—19, 20, 21. Sharp skirmishing on Nansemond river, N. C., and near Suffolk, Va.—An expedition under Col. Graham returned to Louisville, Ky., after proceeding to the town of Celina, on the Cumberland, and destroying a large amount of rebel stores and 40 boats. 60 rebels killed and wounded. Federal loss 4.—Capture of Fort Butte la Rose, Berwick's Bay La., by U. S. gunboats under Lieut. A. P.

Cooke. 60 prisoners taken. Federal loss 2 killed 3 wounded.—23. Battle at McMinnville, Tenn., Union troops under Gen. Reynolds and Col. Wilder. Rebels defeated, losing 300 prisoners and a large quantity of stores. —24. 6 more Federal transports ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. —A large rebel force attacked 1,000 Virginia loyalists under Col. Latham at Beverly, Va.—23-27. Gen. Ellet's Maine Brigade made a successful expedition up the Tennessee river, destroying the towns of Hamburg and Eastport, and a large stock of war material. The rebels were defeated in an attack on the vessels, while returning, losing 10 killed, 20 wounded. Federal loss, 2 killed, 4 wounded.—26. The rebel Gen. Marmaduke, with 3,000 men advanced on Cape Girardeau, where he was met by Federal troops under Gen. McNeil, and defeated with the loss of 40 killed and 200 wounded. — 27. A body of Texan rangers attacked 8 miles from Franklin, Tenn., by 700 Federal cavalry under Col. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky, who defeated the rebels, capturing 200 prisoners.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, wrecked 4 miles off Cape Race. 360 passengers, 84 crew. Only 190 persons were saved. — 26. Battle at Philippa, W. Va., Col. Mulligan.—28. Capture of 4 companies Federals at Morgantown, W. Va. —29. Capture of 2 companies of 106th New York at Fairmount, W. Va., and destruction of railroad bridges on the Monongapola river, by rebels under Jackson and Imboden. 30. Attack on the rebel forces at Williamsburg, Va., by Col. R. M. West's command. Rebels defeated.—A portion of Gen. Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, Va. After slight resistance took possession of the rifle pits below the city, and captured 500 prisoners.

May 1. Attack on Van Dorn's rebel pickets by Federal cavalry under Col. Campbell, near Franklin, Tenn. 30 of the enemy killed and wounded, and 11 captured.—Skirmish near Suffolk, Va. 99th New York engaged. —Gen. Grant's army defeated Gen. Gibson's forces at Port Gibson, Miss. Rebel loss 1,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 5 pieces of artillery.—2. Gen. Sedgwick's corps of the army of Virginia attacked the rebels works on the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, and carried them after a desperate struggle, in which the Federal loss was over 2,000 in killed and wounded.—2, 3.—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va. The army of Gen. Lee attacked the Federal forces in their entrenchments, and several sanguinary engagements, with varying results ensued.—3. Skirmishing near Suffolk, Va. The 13th New Hampshire and 89th New York captured rebel rifle pits.—Gen. Mosby's rebel guerrilla cavalry attacked the Federal forces at Warrentown Junction, Va., but were repulsed with severe loss by Gen. Stahl's cavalry.—Federal gunboats repulsed in attacking Haines' Bluff on the Mississippi. Several of the vessels badly damaged, and 80 of their men killed and wounded.—Capture of rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., by Federal gunboats under Admiral Porter.—5. Riot at Dayton, Ohio, consequent on the arrest of C. L. Valandigham by military authority, charged with treason. The *Journal* office was destroyed and the telegraph lines broken before the riot was suppressed.—2-7. Great Federal cavalry expedition within the rebel lines, from the Rappahannock to Gloucester Point, Va., on the south, and the Alleghany ridge on the west. Many bridges, an immense quantity of telegraph lines throughout the rout were destroyed, and many prisoners and 1,000 horses taken. The various corps encountered but slight resistance.—6. Severe engagement between the forces of Gen. Grant and Bowen, at Clenton, Miss. Rebels defeated.—The army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock, harrassed by the rebel sharpshooters and artillery at Banks' and U. S. Fords.—7. Capture of 1,300 mounted Federal troops under Col. Streight near Rome, Ga. Col. Streight had made a forage of over 600 miles through the Confederate lines, destroying four millions of property, captured and paroled 1,000 men, taken 1,200 horses, etc.—11. Death of rebel Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, from wounds

received at the battle of Chancellorsville.—12. Engagement at Raymond, Miss.—Raymond, Miss., captured by Gen. McPherson's forces. Federal loss, 51 killed, 181 wounded. Rebel loss, 75 killed, 250 wounded, 186 prisoners.—Skirmish between Franklin and Woodburn, Ky., on the railroad, between 60 mounted rebels and a Federal force. The latter victorious.—14. Gen. Johnson's army defeated near Jackson, Miss., by Federal troops under Gen. Grant. Rebel loss, 400 men, 17 pieces of artillery.—15. Fight near Carrsville, S. Va., by 2 brigades of Gen. Peck's command and rebels. Federal loss, 7 killed, 25 wounded. Rebel, 25 killed, 100 wounded.—15. A detachment of U. S. cavalry captured at Charleston, Va., but were afterwards rescued by a force from Gen. Milroy's command, who also took 40 rebel prisoners.—Jackson, Miss., occupied by General Grant's army, on their way to invest Vicksburg.—17. Rebel steamer Cuba, on her way to a southern port, was burnt, and her crew captured by U. S. steamer De Soto.—16. Col. Breckinridge, with 55 loyal W. Tenn. cavalry, crossed from the Tennessee river to Linden, and attacked a superior rebel force, capturing 35 prisoners, and destroying their camp and stores.—14, 15. Federal dispatch boats Emily and Arrow captured by rebels on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, Va.—17. The town of Richmond, Clay co., Mo., captured by rebel guerrillas. who captured two Federal companies stationed there.—1 to 20. Great destruction of vessels on the American coast by rebel steamers Alabama and Florida.—16. Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss. Gen. Pemberton's army defeated by Gen. Grant. Rebel loss, 4,000 men, 29 cannon.—20. Rebel rifle pits on north side of Vicksburg captured by Gen. Steele.—Two rebel regiments attacked at Middletown, Tenn., by Federal cavalry under Gen. Stanley. The enemy routed, losing 8 killed, 90 prisoners, and 200 horses.—21. Port Hudson, Miss., besieged by Federal army under Gen. Banks, after several sharp engagements with the enemy while marching from Baton Rouge.—17. Gen. Pemberton's rebel army defeated at Big Black river, Miss., with loss of 2,600 men, 17 cannon, by Gen. Grant.—18. Vicksburg invested by Federal army.—19. Skirmish near Winchester, Va. Gen. Milroy's cavalry defeated a rebel force, killing 6 and taking 7 prisoners.—22. Gen. Grant's army repulsed with heavy loss in an attempt to storm the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg.—24. Gen. Schofield superseded Gen. Curtis in command of the Department of Missouri.—200 of Gen. Ellett's marine brigade, on the Mississippi, landed 6 miles above Austria, where they engaged and defeated a superior rebel force. Federal loss, 2 killed, 19 wounded. Rebel loss, 5 killed, 3 prisoners. The town of Austria was burned.—25–27. Federal gunboats under Lieut. Walker, after capturing Haine's Bluff, ascended to Yazoo City, Miss., and destroyed 3 rebel steamers and a ram of large dimensions not finished, and destroyed the rebel navy yard and all the naval stores.—26. Destruction of the U. S. gunboat Cincinnati by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and about 35 of her crew killed and wounded.—27. Col. Cornyn's Federal command defeated the troops of Gen. Roddy at Florence, Ala., capturing 100 soldiers, 400 mules, and 300 negroes, and destroying much rebel property.—22, 23. Gen. Foster's troops engaged and defeated the rebels at Gum Swamp, N. C., capturing 165 prisoners, with military stores. Federal loss, 2 killed, 6 wounded.—29. Gen. Banks' army repulsed with severe loss in assaulting rebel fortifications at Port Hudson, Miss.—30. Rebel Col. Mosby, with 200 cavalry, after destroying a government train at Catlett's station, Va., was overtaken near Greenwich by Col. Maur, of 7th Michigan cavalry, with New York and Vermont troops, and dispersed, with the loss of their cannon. Federal loss, 17 killed and wounded.—A train of 16 cars from Alexandria, Va., was destroyed by rebel guerrillas near Warrenton Junction.—31. Successful raid of Col. Kilpatrick's Fed. cavalry from Yorktown to Urbana, Va., bringing in 1,000 negroes and 300 horses.

June 4th.—Simultaneous attacks on the Federal garrisons at Franklin and

Triune, Tenn., which were repulsed in both instances with severe loss to the rebels.—Col. Wilder's Federal mounted infantry broke up a rebel camp at Liberty, Tenn., capturing 62 men and all their horses.—General Kimball's Federal troops defeated Gen. W. Adam's command at Sataria, on the Yazoo river, capturing 100 prisoners.—6. Reconnoissance across the Rappahannock by the Federal 6th army corps, who engaged the rebels in their rifle-pits, capturing 150. Federal loss, 35 in killed and wounded. —7. Fight at Milliken's Bend, Miss. Rebel Gen. M'Cullough, with 2,500 men, attacked 3 negro regiments and 23d Iowa. Heavy loss on both sides. Rebels defeated.—9. Severe cavalry engagement at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock river, Va., in which Gen. Buford's Federal troops defeated Gen. Stuart's command, with heavy loss on both sides.—Gen. Carter's Federal troops defeated Gen. Pegram's army at Monticello, Tenn.—12. The U. S. steamer Maple Leaf, while conveying rebel officers as prisoners from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, was seized, and 64 effected their escape.—11–16. Gen. Lee's army crossed the Potomac, and invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania.—13–20. Forced march of the Federal army from the Rappahannock to Frederick, Md., in which many lives were lost from heat and exhaustion.—14. Assault on Port Hudson by Gen. Banks' forces, in which they were repulsed with heavy loss.—Capture of Winchester, Va., by rebel troops. Defeat of Gen. Milroy's army, who lost 2,000 men and all his artillery and stores.—15. President Lincoln, by proclamation, called for 100,000 men for 6 months from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. Virginia, and Ohio, to resist invasion.—Rebel troops entered Chambersburg, Pa.—17. Severe cavalry engagement near Aldie, Loudon co., Va., in which the rebels were defeated with loss, and 85 taken prisoners.—Capture of rebel iron-clad ram Fingal or Atlanta, by monitors Weehawken and Patapsco, in Warsaw Sound, S. C. 180 prisoners taken. —20. New York packet ship Isaac Webb captured by rebel steamer Tacony, and released on bond.—21. Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry engaged the rebel cavalry near Middleburg, Va. The Federals were victorious, capturing 80 prisoners, and killing or wounding 150.—22, 23. 12 fishing vessels destroyed off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., by rebel steamer Tacony.—23. Col. S. H. Saunders arrived at Boston, Ky., with his command, after a successful raid into E. Tennessee, having destroyed the railroads and bridges in many places, and captured several cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, and 500 prisoners.—24. Col. Hoover's mounted infantry defeated the rebels at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., routing them with heavy loss. Federal loss, 45 killed and wounded.—Gen. Willick's Federal brigade defeated the rebels at Liberty Gap, Tenn. Federal loss, 50. The fight renewed next day, and rebels routed with severe loss. Federal loss, 40 killed, 100 wounded.—26. The inhabitants of York, Pa., were levied on by rebel Gen. Ewell for large sums of money, clothing, and provisions.—26. Gen. Meade superseded Gen. Hooker in command of the army of the Potomac. —Col. Spear, with the 11th Pa. cavalry, destroyed the bridge over the South Anna river, Va., and captured Gen. W. F. H. Lee, a colonel, four captains, 5 lieutenants, and 100 privates, 35 wagons with 6 mules each, 100 horses, 150 additional mules, etc.—28. Col. Frick's Federal troops driven from Columbia bridge, on the Susquehannah, Pa., which was burned on their retreat, and 200 of their men captured by the rebels.— A government train of 150 wagons and 900 mules captured by the rebels near Rockville, Va.

July 1.—Engagement at Hanover Junction, Pa., between Gen. Pleasanton's Federal cavalry and Gen. Stuart's forces. Rebels defeated.—2, 3. Defeat of rebel Gen. Lee's army near Gettysburg, Pa., by Gen. Meade's army, after a sanguinary conflict, in which 30,000 men were killed or wounded, on both sides.—4. Gen. Lee commenced his retreat from Pennsylvania to Virginia.—Surrender of Vicksburg, with 30,000 prisoners, and all the ordinance and stores, to Maj.-Gen. Grant. Gen. Pemberton's rebel army

were patroled.—7. Gen. Pierce's Federal troops captured 500 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery near Greencastle, Pa.—4-8. Gens. Kilpatrick's and Buford's cavalry captured 2,000 rebels on their retreat to the Potomac, and destroyed a large number of wagons laden with spoils.—4. Assault on Helena, Ark., by rebel Gens. Marmaduke, Price, and Holmes, with 6,000 men, who were signally defeated by Gen. Prentiss' garrison, who took 1,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded as many more.—3-10. Raid of rebel Gen. Morgan into Indiana, destroying a large amount of property.—5. Rear-guard of Gen. Johnson's army, numbering 4,000 men, captured by Gen. Grant's forces near Bolton, Miss.—8. Surrender of Port Hudson, Miss., with its garrison of 5,500 men under Gen. Gardner, to Gen. Banks.—Cavalry skirmish near Boonesboro', Md.—10. Capture of Morris Island, S. C., with the exception of Fort Wagner and Cumming's Point Battery, by Federal troops under Gen. Gilmore, in conjunction with U. S. naval forces.—11. Repulse of Gen. Gilmore's forces, assaulting Fort Wagner, S. C.—12. Col. Hatch's 2d Iowa cavalry defeated a body of rebel cavalry near Jackson, Miss. Federal loss, 13 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 175 killed and wounded, and 400 conscripts released.—13-17. Great riot in New York city, originating in resistance to a draft for the U. S. army ordered by the President. 25 or 30 buildings were destroyed by fire, and 120 stores and dwellings were sacked by the mob. Numerous robberies of stores and individuals occurred. At their command all the railroad cars and stages in the city ceased to run for several days, and most of the principal factories and workshops suspended labor. The disturbance was quelled by the military and police, after 120 of the populace and 25 of the soldiers and officers were killed and many wounded.—12. Gen. Laumann's division of Gen. Sherman's army corps incautiously advanced to an exposed position in front of the rebel works at Jackson, Miss., and 500 men in killed and wounded.—14. Battle at Falling Waters, Va., Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade attacked a rebel force of infantry, artillery and horse, defeating them, and capturing 1,300 prisoners. Federal loss, 29 killed and 36 wounded. Rebel loss, 130 killed, wounded unknown.—17. Occupation of Jackson, Miss., by Gen. Sherman's army, after severe fighting for 4 days with Gen. Johnston's army, who was compelled to retreat with severe loss.—Jeff. Davis, by proclamation, ordered the conscription of every able-bodied man in the rebellious States between 18 and 45 years of age.—Defeat of rebel Gen. Cooper's army at Elk Creek, Ark., by Gen. Blunt's forces. Rebel loss, 400 killed or wounded, 60 prisoners, 3 stand of colors, arms, etc. Federal loss, 10 killed, 25 wounded. —18, 19. Bombardment and desperate assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., in which Gen. Gilmore's troops were repulsed with the loss of 700 men, killed, wounded and missing.—20. Engagement at Wytheville, W. Va., by Federal cavalry under Cols. Tolland and Powell, who destroyed the connection of the Va. and Tenn. railroad at that point, and defeated the rebel forces. Federal loss, 65 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 75 killed, and 150 prisoners.—23. Engagement at Manassas Gap, Va., by General Spinola's Federal brigade, who drove the rebel troops through the Gap, after a severe engagement.—26. Capture of rebel Gen. Morgan with the remainder of his cavalry (400) near New Lisbon, Ohio, by Col. Shackleford. Morgan invaded Indiana a month previous with 4,500 men, and, after committing serious depredations for a time, finally met with a series of defeats in which his men became scattered and captured.—28. Death of Senator W. L. Yancey, near Montgomery, Ala.—29. Capture of 29 wagons with sutlers' stores, at Fairfax Court-House, Va., by Moseby's guerrillas, which were recaptured by 2d Mass. cavalry on the next day. —Defeat of Gens. Pegram's and Scott's rebel forces while attacking Fed. troops at Paris, Ky.—30. Death of Brig-Gen. Strong, in New York, from wounds received in the attack on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 19th.—President Lincoln, by proclamation, ordered the execution or imprisonment

at hard labor, of rebel prisoners, in retaliation of any violation in kind of the laws of war toward colored troops in the Federal service, who might be captured by the enemy.

August 1. Severe engagement near Culpepper, Va., by Federal cavalry, infantry and artillery, under Gen. Buford, with a corresponding rebel force, in which the loss on both sides was heavy.—Sixty wagons loaded with forage were burned by rebels at Stamford, Ky.—Rebel Col. Ashby and 350 men were captured near the Cumberland river, Ky., by Col. Sanders.—4. Reconnoissance up the James river, Va., by monitor Sangamon, gunboat Com. Barney, and tug Cohassel. The vessels were exposed to a fearful fire from the enemy's forces lining the banks, but returned with slight loss of life. The Barney was badly injured.—6. A day appointed by President Lincoln for national thanksgiving and praise in gratitude for signal victories obtained by the Federal armies.—16. Severe bombardment of Fort Sumter by the monitors and the Federal batteries on Morris Island. Com. Rogers killed on board the Catskill.—17. Great destruction of railroad property and ordnance stores at Granada, Miss., by Federal troops under Col. Phillips.—Terrible explosion of ammunition on board the steamer City of Madison, at Vicksburg, Miss., 150 lives lost.—19. Recommencement of the draft in the city of New York, which had been suspended by circumstances growing out of the riot a month previous. 30,000 Federal troops were mustered in the vicinity of the city during the drawing which was completed August 28.—20. The city of Lawrence, Kansas, was attacked by a band of rebel guerrillas from Missouri, under Quantrell, who sacked the town, murdered 180 of the inhabitants, who made no resistance, and burned a large portion of the houses. The rebels were pursued by Federal forces, and over 100 of their number were killed.—21. Chattanooga, Ala., besieged by Gen. Rosecrans' army.—22. Charleston, S. C., shelled by Federal batteries on Morris Island.—25. U. S. gunboats Satellite and Reliance captured by rebels at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, Va.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

I. UNDER THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 *to* 1789.

NAME.	STATE.	Date of Appointment.	Born.	Died.
Peyton Randolph	Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	1723	1775
John Hancock	Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens	S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1723	1792
John Jay	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntingdon	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1732	1796
Thomas McKean	Del.	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hansom	Md.	Nov. 5, 1781	....	1783
Elias Boudinot	N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1824
Thomas Mifflin	Penn.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee	Va.	Nov. 30, 1786	1732	1794
Nathaniel Gorham	Mass.	June 6, 1786	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair	Penn.	Feb. 2, 1787	....	1818
Cyrus Griffin	Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

II. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Presidents of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
George Washington	Va.	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Mass.	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Va.	1809–1817	1751	1837
James Monroe	Va.	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio.	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Va.	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	1850–1853	1800	....
Franklin Pierce	N. H.	1853–1857	1804	....
James Buchanan	Penn.	1857–1861	1791	....
Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	1861–....	1809	....

Vice-Presidents.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Adams	Mass.	1789–1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	N. Y.	1801–1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	N. Y.	1805–1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1813–1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	N. Y.	1817–1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1825–1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1833–1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Ky.	1837–1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Va.	1841–1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Penn.	1845–1849	1792	....
Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	1849–1850	1800	....
William R. King	Ala.	1853–1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Ky.	1857–1861	1821	....
Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1861–....	1809	....

Secretaries of State.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789–1794	1743	1826
Edmund Randolph	Va.	1794–1795	....	1813
Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795–1800	1745	1829
John Marshall	Va.	1800–1801	1755	1836
James Madison	Va.	1801–1809	1751	1837
Robert Smith	Mass.	1809–1811	....	....
James Monroe	Va.	1811–1817	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817–1825	1767	1848
Henry Clay	Ky.	1825–1829	1777	1852
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829–1831	1782	1862
Edward Livingston	La.	1831–1833	1764	1836
Louis McLane	Del.	1833–1835	1786	1857
John Forsyth	Ga.	1835–1841	1780	1841
Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841–1843	1782	1852
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1843–1843	1797	1843
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843–1844	1790	1844
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844–1845	1782	1850
James Buchanan	Penn.	1845–1849	1791	....
John M. Clayton	Del.	1849–1850	1796	1856
Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850–1852	1782	1852
Edward Everett	Mass.	1852–1853	1794	....
William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853–1857	1786	1860
Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857–1861	1782	....
Jeremiah S. Black	Penn.	1861–1861	1810	....
William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861–....	1801	....

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789–1795	1757	1804
Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	1795–1801	1759	1833
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801–1802	1761	1816
Albert Gallatin	Penn.	1802–1814	1761	1849
George W. Campbell.	Tenn.	1814–1814	1768	1848
Alexander J. Dallas	Penn.	1814–1817	1760	1817
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1817–1825	1772	1834
Richard Rush	Penn.	1825–1829	1780	1860
Samuel D. Ingham	Penn.	1829–1831	1779	1860
Louis McLane	Del.	1831–1833	1786	1857
William J. Duane	Penn.	1833–1833	1780	....
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833–1834	1777	....
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834–1841	1789	1851
Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1841–1841	1789	....
Walter Forward	Penn.	1841–1843	1786	1852
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843–1844	1787	1855
George M. Bibb.	Ky.	1844–1845	1784	....
Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845–1849	1801	....
Wm. M. Meredith	Penn.	1849–1850	....	....
Thomas Corwin	Ohio.	1850–1853	1794	....
James Guthrie	Ky.	1853–1857	1793	....
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857–1860	1815	....
Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860–1861	1810	....
John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861–1861	1798	....
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio.	1861–....	1808	....

Secretaries of War.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Henry Knox	Mass.	1789–1795	1750	1806
Timothy Pickering	Penn.	1795–1795	1745	1829
John McHenry	Md.	1796–1800	....	....
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800–1800	1761	1816
Roger Griswold	Conn.	1801–1801	1762	1812
Henry Dearborn	Mass.	1801–1809	1751	1829
William Eustis	Mass.	1809–1813	1754	1825
John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813–1814	1759	1843
James Monroe	Va.	1814–1815	1759	1831
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815–1816	1772	1834
George Graham.	Va.	1817–1817	1758	1826
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817–1825	1782	1850
James Barbour	Va.	1825–1828	1776	1842
Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828–1829	1773	1844
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829–1831	1790	1856
Lewis Cass	Mich.	1831–1837	1782	....
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837–1837	....	1860
Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837–1841	1779	1851
John Bell	Tenn.	1841–1841	1797	....
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841–1843	1787	1855

Secretaries of War.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
James M. Porter	Penn.	1843–1844	....	....
William Wilkins	Penn.	1844–1845	....	....
William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845–1849	1786	1860
George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849–1850	1798	....
Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850–1853	1807	....
Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853–1857	1808	....
John B. Floyd	Va.	1857–1860	1805	....
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1860–1861	1807	....
Simon Cameron	Penn.	1861–1862	1799	....
Edwin M. Stanton	Penn.	1862–....	....	....

Secretaries of the Navy.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
George Cabot	Mass.	1798–1798	1751	1823
Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798–1801	....	....
Robert Smith	Md.	1801–1805	1757	1842
Jacob Crowninshield	Mass.	1805–1809	....	....
Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809–1813	.. .	1816
William Jones	Penn.	1813–1814	....	....
B. W. Crowninshield,	Mass.	1814–1818	1774	1851
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818–1823	1767	1843
John Rodgers	.....	1823–1823	1765	1838
Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823–1829	1787	1842
John Branch	N. C.	1829–1831	1782	....
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831–1834	1789	1851
Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834–1838	1769	1853
James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838–1841	1779	1860
George E. Badger	N. C.	1841–1841	1795	....
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841–1843	1790	1844
David Henshaw	Mass.	1843–1844	1791	1852
Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844–1844	....	1844
John Y. Mason	Va.	1844–1845	1795	1859
George Bancroft	Mass.	1845–1846	1800	....
John Y. Mason	Va.	1846–1849	1795	1859
William B. Preston	Va.	1849–1850	....	....
William A. Graham	N. C.	1850–1852	1800	....
John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852–1853	1795	....
James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853–1857	1814	1857
Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1857–1861	1798	....
Gideon Welles	Conn.	1861–....	1802	....

Postmasters-General.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789–1791	1748	1813
Timothy Pickering	Penn.	1791–1795	1745	1829
Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795–1801	1750	1815
Gideon Granger	Conn.	1801–1814	1767	1822
Return J. Meigs, Jr	Ohio.	1814–1823	1766	1825
John McLean	Ohio.	1823–1829	1785	1861
William T. Barry	Ky.	1829–1835	1785	1835
Amos Kendall	Ky.	1835–1840	1789	....
John M. Niles	Conn.	1840–1841	1787	1856
Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841–1841	1787	....
Chas. A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841–1845	....	....
Cave Johnston	Tenn.	1845–1849	....	....
Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849–1850	1792	....
Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850–1852	1810	1861
Samuel D. Hubbard	Conn.	1852–1853	1799	1855
James Campbell	Penn.	1853–1857	....	....
Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857–1860	....	1860
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1860–1860	1807	....
Horatio King	.....	1860–1861	....	....
Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861–....	....	....

Attorneys-General.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789–1794	....	1813
William Bradford	Penn.	1794–1795	1756	1795
Charles Lee	Va.	1795–1801	1757	1815
Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801–1805	1749	1820
Robert Smith	Md.	1805–1805	1757	1842
John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805–1807	....	1806
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807–1811	....	1824
William Pinkney	Md.	1811–1814	1765	1822
Richard Rush	Penn.	1814–1817	1780	1860
William Wirt	Va.	1817–1829	1772	1834
John M. Berrien	Ga.	1829–1831	1781	1856
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831–1833	1777	....
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833–1838	....	1860
Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838–1840	1770	1840
Henry D. Gilpin	Penn.	1840–1841	1801	1860
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841–1841	1786	....
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841–1843	1797	1843
John Nelson	Md.	1843–1845	1791	1860
John Y. Mason	Va.	1845–1846	1795	1859
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846–1848	1813	....
Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1848–1849	1798	....
Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849–1850	1796	....
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850–1853	1786	....

Attorneys-General.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853–1857	1800	....
Jeremiah S. Black	Penn.	1857–1860	1810	....
Edwin M. Stanton	Penn.	1860–1861	....	....
Edward Bates	Mo.	1861–....	1791	....

Secretaries of the Interior.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849–1850	1789	....
T. M. T. McKennan	Penn.	1850–1850	....	1852
Alex'r H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850–1853	....	....
Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853–1857	....	....
Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857–1861	1810	....
Caleb B. Smith*	Ind.	1861–1862	1808	....

* Succeeded by Hon. John P. Usher, of Indiana.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Jay	N. Y.	1789–1795	1745	1829
John Rutledge	S. C.	1795–1795	....	1800
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	1796–1801	1752	1807
John Marshall	Va.	1801–1836	1755	1836
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1836–....	1777	....

Speakers of the House of Representatives

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
F. A. Muhlenburgh	Penn.	1789–1791	1750	1801
Jonathan Trumbull	Conn.	1791–1793	1740	1809
F. A. Muhlenburgh	Penn.	1793–1795	1750	1801
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1795–1799	1756	1824
Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1799–1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1801–1807	1757	1837
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807–1811	1750	1821
Henry Clay	Ky.	1811–1814	1777	1852
Langdon Cheeves	S. C.	1814–1815	1776	1857
Henry Clay	Ky.	1815–1820	1777	1852

Speakers of the House of Representatives.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1820–1821	1784	1854
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1821–1823	1779	1839
Henry Clay	Ky.	1823–1825	1777	1852
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1825–1827	1784	1854
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1827–1834	1784	1857
John Bell	Tenn.	1834–1835	1797	....
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1835–1839	1795	1849
Robert M. T. Hunter	Va.	1839–1841	1809	....
John White	Ky.	1841–1843	1805	....
John W. Jones	Va.	1843–1845	1806	....
John W. Davis	Ind.	1845–1847	....	....
Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847–1849	1809	....
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1849–1851	1815	....
Linn Boyd	Ky.	1851–1855	1800	....
Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1855–1857	1816	....
James L. Orr	S. C.	1857–1859	1822	....
William Pennington	N. J.	1859–1861	1796	1862
Galusha A. Grow	Penn.	1861–1863	1823	....

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Rutledge	S. C.	1789–1791	....	1800
William Cushing	Mass.	1789–1810	1733	1810
James Wilson	Penn.	1789–1798	1742	1798
John Blair	Va.	1789–1795	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison	Md.	1789–1789	1745	1790
James Iredell	N. C.	1790–1799	1750	1797
Thomas Johnson	Md.	1791–1793	1732	1819
William Paterson	N. J.	1793–1806	1743	1806
Samuel Chase	Md.	1796–1811	1741	1811
Bushrod Washington	Va.	1798–1829	1759	1829
Alfred Moore	N. C.	1799–1805	1755	1810
William Johnson	S. C.	1804–1834	....	1834
Thomas Todd	Ky.	1807–1826	....	1826
Brock Livingston	N. Y.	1806–1823	1757	1823
Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1811–1811	1749	1820
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1811–1811	1767	1848
Joseph Story	Mass.	1811–1845	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval	Md.	1811–1836	1751	1844
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1823–1841	1767	1843
Robert Trimble	Ky.	1826–1829	....	1829
John McLean	Ohio.	1829–1861	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin	Penn.	1830–1846	1779	1844
James M. Wayne	Ga.	1835–....	....	....
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1836–1840	....	1841
John Catron	Tenn.	1837–....	....	....
William Smith	Ala.	1837–1837	1765	1840
John McKinley	Ala.	1837–1852	....	1852

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Peter V. Daniel	Va.	1841–1860	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson	N. Y.	1845–....	....	....
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1846–1851	1790	1851
Robert C. Grier	Penn.	1846–....	1794	....
Benjamin R. Curtis	Mass.	1851–1858	1809	....
James A. Campbell	Ala.	1853–1861	....	....
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1858–....	1803	....
Noah Swayne	Ohio.	1862–....	....	....
Samuel H. Miller	Iowa.	1862–....	....	....

THE CONGRESSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Time.	Where held.
I. March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.	New York 2 Sessions, and 3d in Philadelphia.
II. Oct. 24, 1791, to March 2, 1793...	Philadelphia.
III. Dec. 2, 1793, to March 3, 1795....	do.
IV. Dec. 7, 1795, to March 3, 1797....	do.
V. May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799...	do.
VI. Dec. 2, 1799, to March 3, 1801....	1st Sess. at Phila., 2d at Wash.
VII. Dec. 7, 1801, to March 8, 1803....	Washington.
VIII. Oct. 17, 1803, to March 2, 1805...	do.
IX. Dec. 2, 1805, to March 3, 1807....	do.
X. Oct. 26, 1807, to March 3, 1809 ..	do.
XI. May 22, 1809, to March 3, 1811...	do.
XII. Nov. 4, 1811, to March 3, 1813....	do.
XIII. May 24, 1813, to March 3, 1815...	do.
XIV. Dec. 4, 1815, to March 3, 1817....	do.
XV. Dec. 1, 1817, to March 3, 1819....	do.
XVI. Dec. 6, 1819, to March 3, 1821....	do.
XVII. Dec. 3, 1821, to March 3, 1823....	do.
XVIII. Dec. 1, 1823, to March 3, 1825....	do.
XIX. Dec. 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827....	do.
XX. Dec. 3, 1827, to March 3, 1829....	do.
XXI. Dec. 7, 1829, to March 3, 1831....	do.
XXII. Dec. 5, 1831, to March 3, 1833....	do.
XXIII. Dec. 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835....	do.
XXIV. Dec. 7, 1835, to March 3, 1837....	do.
XXV. Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1839....	do.
XXVI. Dec. 2, 1839, to March 3, 1841....	do.
XXVII. May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1845....	do.
XXVIII. Dec. 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845....	do.
XXIX. Dec. 1, 1845, to March 3, 1847....	do.
XXX. Dec. 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849....	do.
XXXI. Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851....	do.
XXXII. Dec. 1, 1851, to March 3, 1853....	do.
XXXIII. Dec. 5, 1853, to March 3, 1855....	do.
XXXIV. Dec. 3, 1855, to March 3, 1857....	do.
XXXV. Dec. 7, 1857, to March 3, 1859....	do.
XXXVI. Dec. 5, 1859, to March 3, 1861....	do.
XXXVII. July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863....	do.

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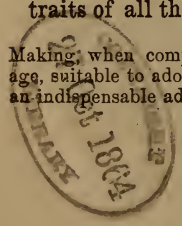

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